



WAY TO GET
WEALTH

MARKHAM

1653-54







35472/3/1

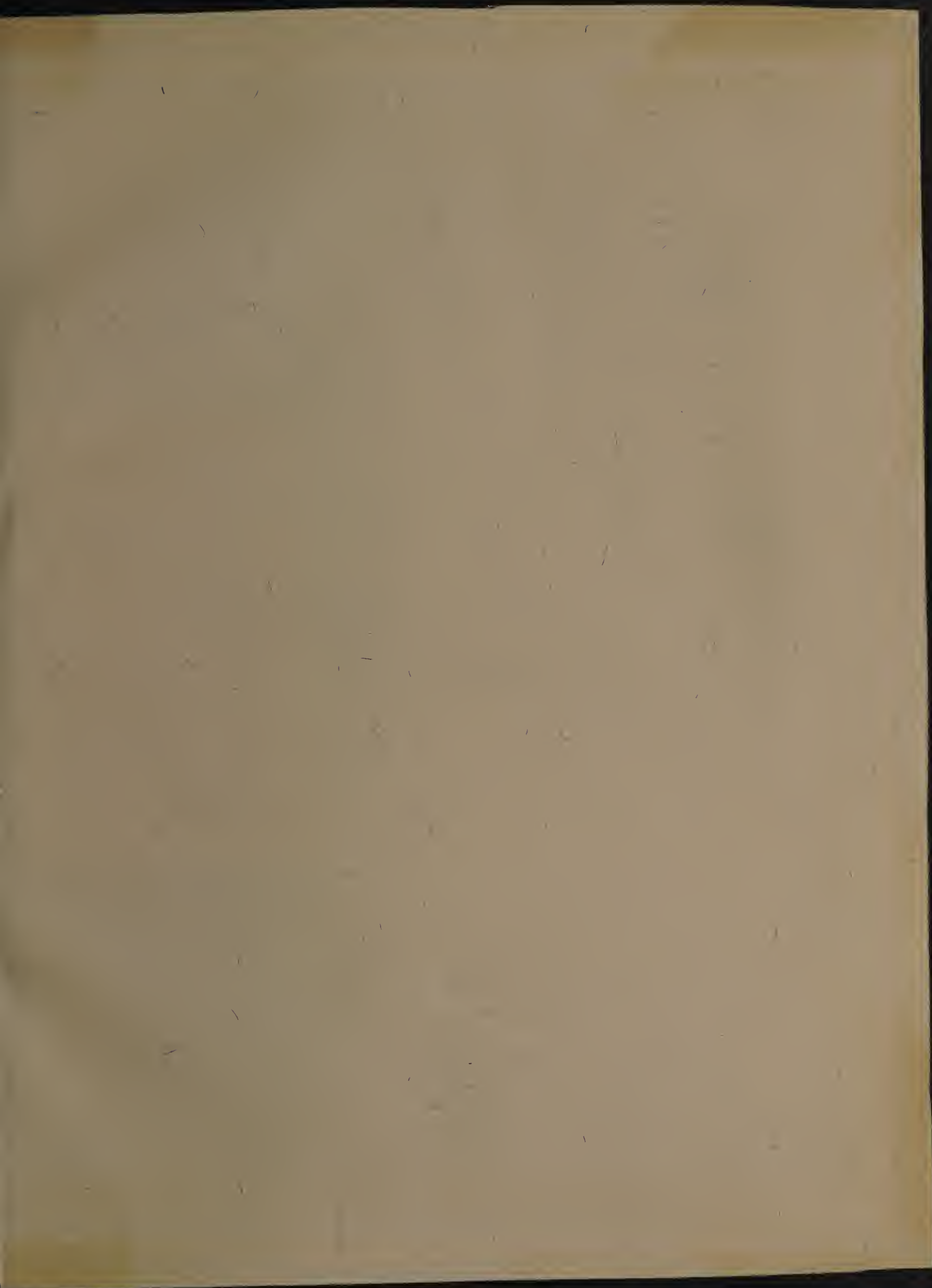
MARKHAM, G.

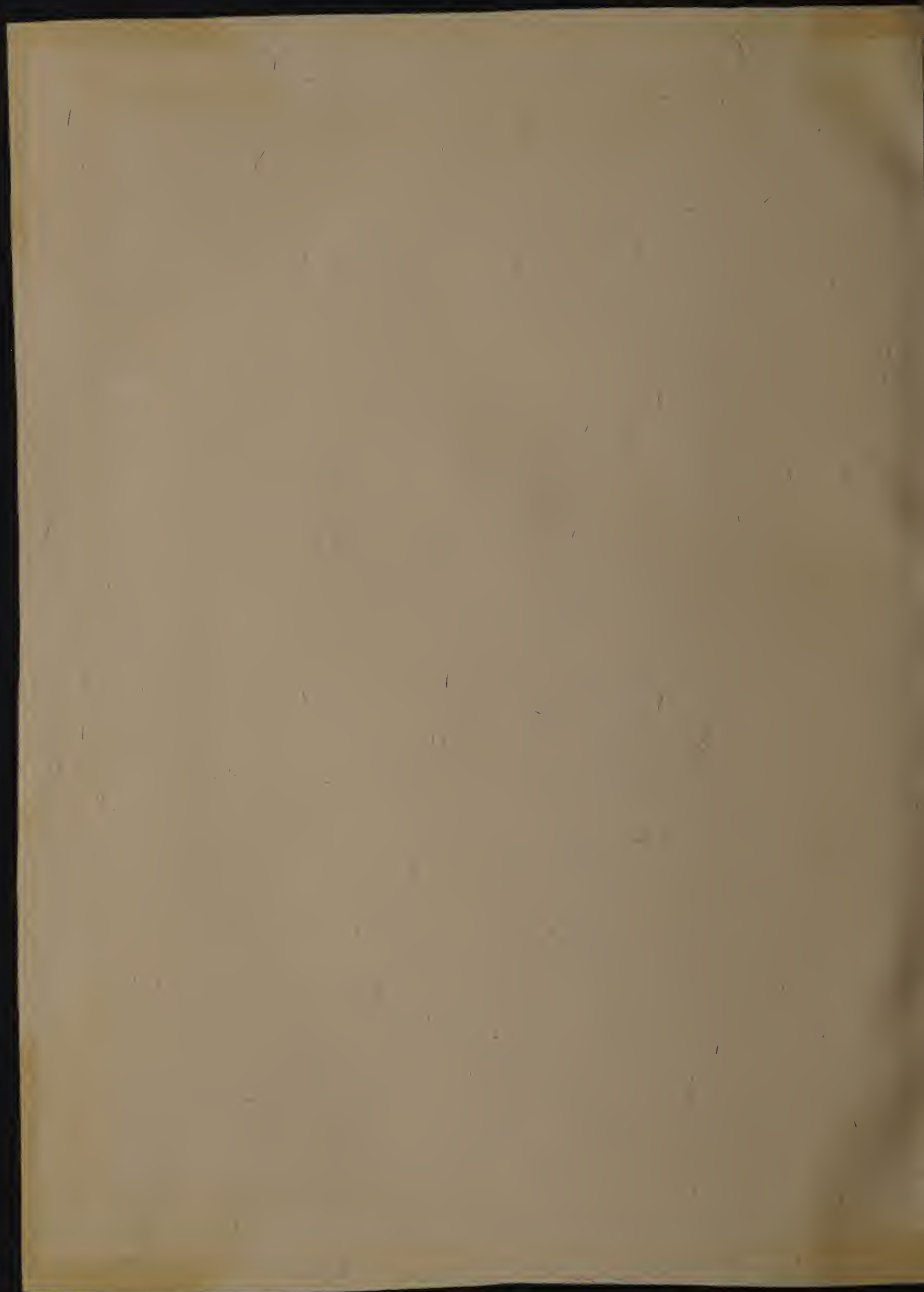
A way to get wealth
8 ed. 1653-54

Parts 1, 3 & 6 unprinted

The Library has a separate copy of pt. 6
complete

225029-2283





Country Contentments:

OR, THE


HUSBANDMANS RECREATIONS.

CONTAYNING THE WHOLESOME
Experiences in which any man ought to Recre-
ate himself, after the toyle of more serious business.

As namely, Hunting, Hawking, Courfing with
Greyhounds, and the lawes of the Lease, Shooting in
Longbow or Crossbow, Bowling, Tennis, Baloone. The
whole Art of Angling, and the ule of the Fighting Cock.

By G.M.

The seventh Edition.

Newly Corrected, Enlarged, and adorned with many excellent
Additions, as may appear by this mark. 



LONDON,

Printed by *W. Wilson*, for *E. Brewster*, and *George*
Sawbridge, at the Bible on Ludgate-hill, neere
Fleet-bridge. 1654.

73
33

56 1
56 2
56 3
56 4

1025
1654
0171

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1009 5th Ave. New York 17, N.Y.

DATE DUE

1961

1961

1961

1961

1961

1961

1961

1961

1961

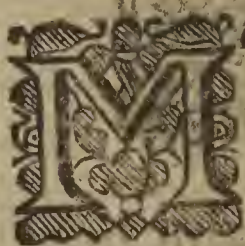


To the thrice Noble and vertuous Maintainer
and furtherer of all lawfull and worthy pleasures,
Sir THEODORE NEWTON,
Knight.

Sir, howsoever banished by the necessity of mine
affairs from your presence, (in which I once
built the best & happiest estate of my life, be-
ginning to love it because I found you did im-
ploy it,) yet can I never be separated from your
remembrance, because it is all the joy which is
likely to live & dye with me; witness my soul,
that shewes me no worldly lesson so much, as
the beneficiall favours I have reapt from your vertue; which to ac-
knowledge with a more earnest and serious fervency, I have sent this
poor Book to kiss your hand, and speak to you in plain and short rules
those speeches which you have been willing to hear from my mouth;
not doubting but they will give you satisfaction, and make mee live
both with you, and the inheritours of your vertues, to the last age.
They are true and easie, drawne from these last times, not borrowed
to bestow with a flattering insinuation, but faithfully drawn from
Art, and from those experiments which I once thought should have
slept in the grave with me: but having lived so long from your eyes
(which I protest my soul truly loves) I studied to think what
gratefull Embassadour I might send to speak I love you; and find-
ing none which I thought you would better hear than this, I fur-
nished him with the best instructions I could, and sent him only atti-
red in his own vertue, to tell you, what I doe, and what I will doe, is,
ever to live and dye at your Service.

Gervase Markham.

To the best disposed Readers.



Any and sundry may bee the constructions and censures of this Book (Courteous and well disposed Reader) because I have in former time written so largely of some part of the subject contained herein; but I would have no man mistaken in his owne prejudicate opinion, but truly understand, that this is neither epitomy, relation, extraction, nor repetition either of mine own, or any other Author whatsoever; but a plaine form of doing things by a neerer and more easie and safer way then ever hath hitherto been discovered, drawn from the latest experiments in true Art, and finding a nearer way to our ends by many degrees: for what before could not be done in divers years, here you shall see how to effect in few months, and what we bestowed months upon to seek, now we may find in few weeks. The reasons which induc'd me to this labour were these, First to give satisfaction to the friends and favourers of my former works, that when they hear men discourse of these passages to our delights, they may yet know, that the first was neither ill nor vaine, but what now is derived from it; and that albeit we may be less curious yet the curiosity is not altogether unprofitable, but both joyned together may make an absolute understanding. Then to give ease and light burthen to the heavy and duller memory, whom the tediousnesse of a great work may discourage: and lastly, because my former labour is utterly out of print, whereby the Kingdome is deprived the benefit I intended, I thought good to have something living of less price, and as great (perhaps greater) profit, which should satisfie all vertuous minds in any thing required, within the compass of those former shewed Recreations: not doubting but howsoever men may first give a light survey to these papers, yet if they once take paines to read them, they will after affirm them worthy of choice bolomes. And with this settled resolution I leave them to thy view, and thee to thine own rest.

Ever one, Gervase Markham.

Country.



COUNTRY
 CONTENTMENTS:
 OR,

The Husband-Mans Recreation: con-
 taining the wholesome Exercises, in which
 any man ought to Recreate himself, after the
 toyle of more serious buliness.

The first Booke.

CHAP. I.

*Of Hunting, and of all the particular knowledges
 belonging thereunto.*



Aving already in my former Worke of the *English-Husbandman*, set forth in sufficient largeness, the toyle and industrious labours of the carefull *Husbandman*, and how both his mind and body ought in every season to be imployed, for the effecting and bringing forth of those wholesome profits, which God hath appointed for the maintenance of him, and his Family; And in
 the

The necessity
and use of re-
creation.

the Bok last going before, called, *Cheap and Good*, shewed the cure and maintenance of his Cattle & creatures bred by him, & his labors, through Gods great Blessings; I think it not amiss here to speak of those lawfull & praise-worthy exercises or recreations, in which (with Gods fear, & care of not offending his neighbour) he may soberly spend those houres which he shall bestow in the cheerfull reviving and stirring up of his spirits, being formerly wearied or foredone with the heavy toyle of more unpleasant (though more profitable) studyes: both because it is intended that a man so good and vertuous as the true *Husband-man* is, should not be deprived of any comfort or felicity, which the earth, or the creatures of the earth can afford to him, being indeed the right Lord & Master (next under God) of them both; as also for the necessity thereof, being the strength and inabler of the mind, to undergoe the weightiest affairs that can any way poise, or bear down imagination.

Hence it comes that the heathen Sages, or wise men of the first world, founded, with their Lawes, their feasts; with their *Labours*, their *Olympicks*, & with their warfare, their *Triumphs*; nay, at this day we see the severest pedants will give their schollers their play-day, & the most covetous masters will bind their hirelings but to certain hours; every toyl exacting (as out of duty) some time for recreation: neither was there any *Stoick* found so cruell, either to himself or nature, but at sometime or other he would unbend his mind, and give it liberty to stray into some more pleasant walks, then the myry wayes of his owne wilfull resolutions. As I have observed in the course of many men of exceeding strickt lives, to whom all severity of profession, infirmity of body, and age, or such like, have taken away all actuall recreation, yet have their minds begot unto themselves some habits or customes of delight, which have in as large measure given them contentment, whether they were their owne, or borrowed, as if they had been the sole Actors of the same.

But why wade I thus far in this untroubled streame? let it suffice then, that as Recreation is most necessary, so to none it is more due then to the *Husband-man*: and herein you may not expect, that I will go about to elect and prescribe what recreation he shall use, binding all men to one pleasure; God forbid: my purpose

purpose is meerly contrary: for I know in mens recreations, that nature taketh to her self an especial prerogative, and what to one is most pleasant, to another is most offensive; some seeking to satisfie the minde, some the body, and some both, in a joint motion.

I will therefore, as far as my skill and knowledge will extend, figure forth to the life every severall recreation, leaving no limbe or member imperfect, and then leave unto the choise of the *Husbandman*, that which shall best agree with his spirit, not doubting but as they are in themselves lawfull and modest, so he will use them according to the worthiness of his owne, and their vertues. Now for as much as these sports are many and divers, I think it not amiss to begin and give that recreation precedency of place, which in mine opinion (how ever it may be esteemed partiall) doth many degrees goe before, and precede all other, as being most royall for the statelines thereof, most artificiall for the wisdom and cunning thereof, and most manly and warlike for the use and indurance thereof. And this I hold to be the hunting of wild Beasts in generall: of which as Chases are many, so will I speak of them particularly in their proper places.

But before I proceed any further, I will tell you what *Hunting* is, and from the true definition thereof, make your way more easie and plain into the hidden Art of the same. Hunting is then a curious scarch or conquest of one Beast over another, pursued by a naturall instinct of enmity, and accomplished by the diversities and distinction of smells onely, wherein *Nature* equally dividing her cunning, giveth both to the offender, and offended, strange knowledge both of offence and safety. In this recreation is to be seen the wonderful power of God in his creatures, and how far rage and policy can prevail against innocency and wisdom: But to proceed to my main purpose, you shall understand that as the Chases are many which we dayly hunt, as that of the *Stagge*, the *Buck*, the *Roe*, the *Hare*, the *Fox*, the *Badger*, the *Otter* the *Boare*, the *Goat*, and such like; so the pursuers or conquerers of these chases (speaking of *Hunting* onely) are but one kind of creatures, namely, *Hounds*. Now of these hounds there are divers kinds, as the *Slow hound*, which is a large

The praise of
Hunting.

What H
ring

The diversity
of Chases.

The diversity
of hounds.

large great dog, tall, and heavy, and are bred for the most part in the West countries of this Kingdome, as also in *Ches-shire* and *Lancashire*, and most woodland, and Mountainous Countryes; then the middle siz'd dog, which is more fit for the Chase, being of a more nimble compofure, and are bred in *Worcester-shire*, *Bedford-shire*, and many other well mixt soyles, where the Champaign and covert are of equall largeness; then the light, nimble, swift, slender dog, which is bred in the North parts of this kingdome, as *Yorkshire*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and many other plain champaign countries: and lastly the little *Beagle*, which may be carried in a mans glove, and are bred in many countryes for delight only, being of curious fents, and passing cunning in their hunting; for the most part tiring, (but seldome killing) the prey, except at some strange advantage.

These hounds are of divers colours, and according to their colours, so we elect them for the Chase: as thus for example. The white hound, or the white with black spots, or the white with some few liver spots, are the most principall best to compose your Kennell of, and will indeed hunt any Chase exceeding well, especially the Hare, Stag, Buck, Roe, or Otter; for they will well endure both woods, and waters: yet if you demand which is the best, and most beautifull of all colours for the generall Kennell, then I answer the white with the black eares, and a black spot at the setting on of the tail, and are ever found both of good sent, and good condition. The black hound, the black tann'd, or he that is all liver-hewd, or the milk white, which is the true Talbots, are best for the string, or lyne, for they doe delight most in blood, and have a naturall inclination to hunt dry-foot; and of these the largest is ever best, and most comely. The griffeld, which are ever most commonly shag-haired or any other colour, whether it be mixt, or unmixt, so it be shag-haired, are the best verminers, and therefore are chosen to hunt the Fox, Badger, or any other hot sent: they are exceeding good and cunning finders: and therefore have *Huntsmen* not thought amiss to have one, or a couple in every kennell.

The shape and
proportion of
Hounds.

For the shape of your Hound, it must be according to the climate where he is bred, and according to the naturall composition

position of his body, as thus: If you would choose a large, heavy, slow true Talbot-like hound, you must choose him which hath a round, big, thick head, with a short nose uprising, and large open nostrils, which shews that he is of a good and quick sent, his eares exceeding large, thin, and down hanging much lower then his chaps, and the flews of his upper lips almost two inches lower than his neither chaps, which shews a merry deep mouth, and a loud ringer, his back strong and streight, yet rather rising, then inwardly yeelding, which shewes much toughnes and indurance; his fillets would bee thick, and great, which approves a quick gathering up of his legs without paine, his huckle bones round, and hidden, which shewes he will not tyre, his thighs round, and his hams streight, which shewes swiftness; his taile long, and rush grown, that is big at the setting on, and small downward, which shewes a perfect strong chine, and a good wind: the haire under his belly hard, and stiffe, which shewes willingness and ability to endure labour in all weathers, and in all places; his legs large, and leane, which shewes nimbleness in leaping, or climbing, his foot round, high knuckled and well clawd, with a dry hard soal, which shewes he will never surbait; and the generall composure of his body so just, and even, that no levell may distinguish whether his hinder or fore part be the higher, all which shew him of much ability, and that in his labour he will seldome find any annoyance. But if you will chuse a swift light hound, then must his head be more slender and his nose more long, his eares and flewes more shallow, his back broad, his belly gaunt, his taile small, his joints long, his foot round, and his generall composure much more slender, and Grayhound-like: and thus in the generality for the most part: and all your *York-shire* hounds, whose vertues I can praise no further then for sent and swiftness; for to speak of their mouths they have only a little sharpe sweetness like a Gigge, but no depth or ground like more solemne musick.

Now to speak of the composition of Kennels, though there is a most certaine known better-hood, yet it is to men like beauty, each allowing best of that which agrees with his own affection: therefore when you intend to set up a kennell of hounds, examine your fancy what bee the best pleasures you take in

B

hounds,

The composition
of kennels.

The middle
siz'd dog for
cunning.

Hounds, whether it be cunning in hunting, sweetnesse, loudnesse or deepness of cry, whether it be for the training of your horse, or else but meerly for the exercise of your own body, being otherwise subject to grossnesse and infirmity: if it bee for cunning Hunting, you shall breed your dogs from the slowest and largest of the Northern hounds, and the swiftest and slendrest of the West country Hounds, being both male, and female, approved to be staunch, fair, and even running, of perfect fine sent, and not given to lye off, or look for advantages. These hound will neither be so exceeding slow, that you will waite many dayes without some fruit of your labour, or so unnimble, that you shall need men to help them over every hedge, as I have many times seen to my much wonder, but having both strength and nimblenesse, will hold you in continuall delight and exercise: for these middle sized dogs are neither so swift that they will far out-run the sent, and so fetch many tedious rings to recover it, nor so slow, that for want of speed they will lose the sent, and let it grow cold by their owne lasiness, but being ever and anon upon it, bring the Chase to such a narrow exigent, that the poor Beast shall be forc'd to try all the skill nature or strength, hath lent it to preserve life: and the hounds on the other side all their pains, and the huntsmans cunning, to undoe intricate doubles, skips, squats, and windings with which they shall be perplexed; and in this mediocrity of hunting, shall your eye (if the covert be not too extreame thick) take a perfect view of all the art and cunning in every passage; so that I conclude the middle sized hound, of good strength, sound mouth, and reasonable speed, which will make a horse gallop fast, and not run, is the best for the true Art and use of hunting.

For sweetnesse
of cry.

If you would have your kennell for sweetnesse of cry, then you must compound it of some large dogges, that have deepe solemn mouthes, and are swift in spending, which must as it were bear the base in the consort; then a double number of roaring, and loud ringing mouthes, which must bear the counter tenor, then some hollow plain sweet mouthes, which must bear the mean or middle part: and so with these three parts of musick you shall make your cry perfect: and herein you shall observe that these hounds thus mixt, doe runne just and even together,
and

and not hang off loose one from another which is the vilest sight that may be; and you shall understand, that this composition is best to be made of the swiftest and largest deep mouthed dog, the slowest middle siz'd dog, and the shortest legd slender dog, amongst these you may cast in a couple or two small singing Beagles, which as small trebles may warble amongst them: the cry will be a great deal the more sweeter.

If you would have your Kennell for lowdness of mouth, you shall not then choose the hollow deep mouth, but the loud clanging mouth, which spendeth freely, and sharply, and as it were redoubleth in the utterance: and if you mix with them the mouth that roareth, and the mouth that whineth, the cry will be both the louder, and smarter; and these hounds are for the most part of the middle size, neither extreme tall, nor extreme deep flewed, such as for the most part your *Shrop-shire*, pure *Worcester-shire* dogs are, and the more equally you compound these mouthes, having as many Roarers, as Spenders, and as many whiners, as of either of the other, the lowder, and pleasanter your cry will be, especially if it be in sounding tall woods, or under the eccho of Rocks.

For lowdness
of cry.

If you would have your Kennell for depth of mouth, then you shall compound it of the largest dogges, which have the greatest mouths, and deepest flewes, such as your *West Countrie*, *Ches-shire*, and *Lancashire* dogs are, and to five or six base couple of mouths, shall not adde above two couple of Counter tenors, as many Meanes, and not above one couple of Roarers, which being heard but now and then, as at the opening or hitting of a sent, will give much swetness to the solemnness, and graveness of the cry, and the musick thereof will be much more delightfull to the eares of every beholder.

For deepness
of cry.

If you would have your Kennell for the trayning of your horse onely, labouring thereby to bring him to the full perfection of speed, truth, and toughness, then you shall compound your Kennell of the lightest, nimblest and swiftest dogs, such as for the most part all your Northern hounds are, which running swiftly away with the Chase will draw your horse up to that extraordinary speed, that he will forget all ease or loitering, and acquaint himself daily with the violence of such exercise, being so

For training
of horses.

familiar therewith, that in the end it will be less troublesome to him then a slow gallop: and hence it was and is, that the North parts are so famous for the truth and swiftness of their horses above all other Countries in this Kingdome: for it is most certain that their horses are not better bred there, then in other places, but their exercise is much stronger, and violent, through the naturall swiftness of their hounds, in so much that unless a horse either out of nature, or education, be brought to a more then ordinary speed, it is impossible that his master should either see sport, or keep company with his companions.

A good caveat for gentlemen. Therefore I would have all young Gentlemen, which are addicted to the delight of hunting, or running horses, by all means to traine them up after the swiftest hounds: for it is the greatest deceit and couzenage a man can bestow upon himself to do the contrary, as I have seen many times in mine owne experience when a Gentleman who hath supposed his hounds to be swift, which indeed were but of a middle speed, and hath seen his Horse follow them all day lustily and strongly, in every Chase able to command the foremost hound at his pleasure, he hath immediately in his own judgment concluded his horse swift and matchable with the best, and from that opinion ingaged him against a known swift horse for great summes of mony: then when the day of tryall, hath been come, the horse which had been trained after slow dogs, coming to follow those that were indeed swift, hath been drawn so far beyond the usuall manner of former exercise, that he hath given over the Chase before the day hath been half spent.

This caveat I give for all mens instructions, because I have seen the loss which hath growne thereby. And now to returne to my purpose; your Kennell thus composed of the swiftest hounds, you shall as nigh as you can sort their mouthes into three equall parts of musick, that is to say, Base, Countertenor, and Meane; the Base are those mouthes which are most deep and solemn, and are spent out plain and freely, without redoubling: the Countertenour are those which are most loud and ringing, whose sharp sounds pass so swift, that they seeme to doole and make division; and the Meane are those which are soft sweet mouthes, that though plaine, and a little hollow, yet are spent smooth

smooth and freely; yet so distinctly, that a man may count the notes as they open. Of these three sorts of mouthes if your Kennel be (as near as you can) equally compounded, you shall find it most perfect & delectable: for though they have not the thunder and loudness of the great dogs, which may be compared to the high wind instruments, yet they will have the tunable sweetness of the best compounded consorts; and sure a man may find as much Art and delight in a Lute, as in an Organ. But here me thinks a too tender lover of a horse stands at my elbow, and pulls me by the ear with this Objection, that to train Horses after Doggs of this exceeding swiftness, will be a labour of that violence, which a young Horse will hardly endure: For first it wil draw him so suddainly from his wind, that it wil breed stopping in his body, and choaking up the passage of his breath, hazard the breaking of his Lungs, or the rimme of his belly, as hath been many times seen in Horses of great metall: Next, the horse being young and unacquainted with exercise, it will breed in him a weariness and loathing of his labour, and nothing is well done that is not done with delight: Lastly, the horse being foule of body, and unpurged, it may melt his grease too soone, strayne his sinews and tender gristles too much, and breed many diseases, foul, and incurable, of which onely too violent Labour is the ground-work.

Objections against swift hounds.

To this objection I thus answer, that albeit the labour be for the time most violent, yet it is not of so long continuance as that which is more slow, and to run twelve score swiftly is not so painfull, as to walk twenty miles: for you must understand that these swift hounds out of their metal and swiftness do soon overshoot and runne beyond the sent, and then retiring back upon it againe, give the horse time to ease himself, and catch new breath; whereas the slower doggs carrying the sent ever before them, keep your horse to a continuall Labour, which is more painfull, and makes him a tough enduring Lackey, but not a most swift running Gentleman; besides, the many faults, & castings about of the swift doggs, adde such a comfort unto the horse, who perceiveth the strength of his Labour to have no ease till he come up to those Faults, that he will out of the willingness of his owne nature, double his courage to pursue them most

The answer.

swiftly, seeing his case is never the greater, by how much he keepeth ever nearer to the hounds; for the danger of bursting, melting his grease, and other infirmities, the discretion of the Rider, & skill of the Keeper must prevent, of whose Offices I have written largely in former Chapters in the Booke called *Cheap and Good*: for be assured, those dangers may happen as well after the slowest doggs as the swiftest.

Correction of
of swift hounds
hast.

But to my purpose, since hounds are the subject of my discourse: You shall understand that these swift hounds are, as is before said, out of their hast, nimbleness, and metall, more subject to make defaults then other hounds, yet full as curious and good of sent as any other, as you shall perceive by the quick knowledge and apprehension of their own errors, casting about of themselves, and recovering the sent, and so going away with the same, before any Huntsman can come in to help them: yet I would wish every Gentleman-like Husband-man, in the composition of this Kennell, to have some staunch old doggs amongst them which running more soberly, yet close with them, may sit upon the sent, when they overshut it, and so call them back, and give them their losse without more trouble. Also I would have both in this Kennell, and every other, a couple at least of good finders, being doggs staunch of mouth, and not not able to open except they lye upon a certain trayle: for these will be great furtherers of your sport, and make your younger doggs a great deal more mute and painfull.

Of the High-
way hounds:

You shall also in this and all other kennels have at least a couple of good high way dogs, that is to say, Hounds of such cunning and perfect sent, that they will hunt as well upon a dry hard, high-way, (where you cannot pick forth the passage of your Chase) as upon the freshest mould, or will hunt as truly through flockes of sheep, or heards of beasts, as upon the grounds where few or no beasts come; these are called Hounds for the high-way, or guides of the Kennel, and are exceeding necessary, and fit for all mens pleasure: for they take from the Huntsman, both sense of paine, and anger.

The kennell
for exercise of
body.

Lastly, if you would compose a Kennell only for the exercise of your owne body, or maintenance of health, you shall first draw into consideration your owne ability, as whether you

you will make your exercise on foot, or horse back. If your delight and ability and draw you to hunt on foot, then I would wish you to compose your kennel of the biggest and slowest doggs you can get, respecting only cunning hunting, and depth of mouth; and this kennel you make so staunch and obedient to your command, that when they are upon the hottest sent, or in the earnestness of the chase, to step before them and cast your hunting pole but before their eyes, they shall suddenly stop, and hunt after you in full cry; with no more speed then it shall please you to lead them; and then when you please, to let them goe before you againe, to pass away with the sent roundly and without stay.

This manner of hunting will carry with it a twofold delight, the one of injoying the musick of their voyces, the other the cunning of their noses: each striving to go before, yet none presuming without leave to goe before: by this rule you shall bring the hottest sent, and the coldest sent to one manner of swiftness, and so neither offend your body with too much, nor too little exercise. But if you wil take your exercise on horseback, because infirmity will not let you run afoot, then you shall compose your kennel of the slowest of middle sized Hounds, who shall have both good mouthes, and loud, and noses of most ready sent, and perfect hunting: and if you bring these hounds also to the former obedience of stopping and hunting after you, it will be exceeding good and delightful, both to your eyes, and ears, and so bring your hounds to temperance and coolness in hunting, that taking the frensie and greediness of hast from their minds, they will make your sport much longer, and less weary then else it would be.

But some will answer me, that albeit they have infirmities, which detaine them from running a foot, or labouring like lackies or drudges, yet they can endure ordinary & orderly walking, such as shall be fit for any moderate exercise; and therefore would hunt on foot: yet the great hound they like not for two causes; first his chargeable and troublesome keeping, and next his noisomness and pestering company in a house that is but streight, and of no more then of necessary use. To these I answer, that it is good for them to keep the little small Mitten-Beagle, which

which may be companions for a Ladies Kirtle, and in the field will hunt as cunningly as any Hound whatsoever, onely their musick is very small, like reeds, and their pace like their body, only for exercise, and not for slaughter.

Of the hounds
Kennel.

Having thus composed your Kennel of Hounds according to the humor of your own fancy and delight, it shall be meet then that you frame a Kennel or house to keep them in, wherein they may lye dry, and have their food and other necessaryes about them, without troubling your dwelling house, or giving offence by the r greediness or ravening.

The situation
of the kennel.

This Kennel for hounds would be placed a pretty distance from your dwelling house, near some river, pond, spring, or other fresh water: it would also stand against the side of some bank or hill, which looking directly against the East, the morning Sunne might rise upon the same, and not lose the sight of it till at least two or three houres after noone, which will be a great refreshing and comfort unto the Hounds, which love naturally to stretch, r m, and pick themselves in the Sunne: against the side of this hill would be cut or digged divers large and broad seats one above another containing at least five foot in breadth, and two foot and a half in height, which seates would be either boarded, or wated with stakes and small wands on the sides to hold up the earth from falling, and also close boarded aloft; whereon you shall lay fresh and sweet straw for your dogs to lye upon: the number of these seats would be according to the number of your hounds, and the quality of the earth in largeness: over these seats would be made a close and well tyled Shed, open no way but upon the East, and in such manner that it may defend either all, or most part of the seats from rain, wind, or any tempest: from the lowest part of these seats forward, you shall make a large Greene court, being either walled, paled, or otherwise very strongly fenced about, in which your hounds may play, sport, scummer and do other offices of nature fit for their health: also in this court, in the most convenient corner of the same, you shall build a little house or Lodge, with a spacious and large Chimney in the same, wherein in the winter time you shall allow fire, before which your Dogges returned (from hunting) may stretch, pick, dry and trim themselves, which is an exceeding

ing

ing comfort unto them, and will make them more strong and able to endure their labour, & also keep them wonderfully well both from the mangy and other filthy diseases which proceed from colds taken after violent heating. In this Chimny your Huntsman shall have a large Cauldron, and other necessaries, as ladles, Skummers, & such like; for preparing & making ready of all such warme meat as you shall allow to them, which if it be sweet is called Mange, if otherwise Carrion, or garbage: above this lower roome shall be your Huntsmans lodging, wherein he shall also keep his couples, liams, collars, trashes, boxes, and pots, with salves and oyntments, for the cure of such infirmities as shall happen amongst them, and all other necessaries any way belonging to his office. In an other part of the court, and neereſt unto the house, you shall place troughs and tubs, some for their meat, and some for sweet Water; all which must be kept very neat and cleane; and Water must by no meanes at any time be wanting, yet oft renewed and the vessels scowred for sweetness sake: for the huntsman ought to hold it for a Rule, that nothing bringeth more health then cleanness. Into this kennell you shall by no means bring at any time Carrion, because it will make the place unsavory, and unfit for any man of worth to look into, and sure it ought to bee a place fit for every worthy eye.

Now your kennell being thus orderly, and well prepared, it is meet that I shew what meat is meetest for hounds, how it shall be prepared, & how they shall be fed. First, then intending that I only speak of hunting hounds, that is to say, hounds which are in continual use & action, you shall understand that in their dayes of rest, the strongest and lustiest meat you can give them both for raising them up when they are low hunted, or for keeping them in strength when they have lust within them, is either horse-flesh newly slain and warm at the feeding, the intrals and garbage of Beasts (lungs onely excepted) or the heads, plucks, and bowels of sheep, or generally any carrion which is not old, nor cold after the death. To feed them for perfectness of hunting, and to keep their scents fine, pure and cleane, or to purge the stench of the carrion out of their noses, that thereby they may undergoe their work with more cunning, the best food is to give them

Of feed
Hounds.

C

Mang,

Mang, made either of ground Oates, Barley Meal, Branne, or mil-duft, well scalded and boyled together, or any of these two mixt together and scalded with beef broath, or any other broath in which flesh hath been sodden, so as it be not too extreme salt.

Now for the use and manner of feeding with these meats (as I said before) horse-flesh, garbage, and other carrion, is onely to breed strength, and lust in a hound, & is to be given onely when a hound resteth; because the strength and smell of the same will so cloy and stop the hounds nostrils, that he can hardly distinguish or undertake any finer sent, and so breed much hindrance to his hunting: Therefore you ought ever to feed your hounds at least the day before you hunt, if not more, with sweet meat.

Now for the manner of feeding with horse flesh, or any other carrion, you shall be sure to have it a good distance from your Kennell, and so as it may be no annoyance either to your owne neighbours, or travellers in the high Way; then first before your Hounds touch it, with your knife take off the skin, then open the body, take out the bowels and rip them, then if the body be more then either your hounds can, on must eat, take off a leg, or a shoulder, or such part as you think fittest to preserve, and lay it by, then let your hounds feed on the rest, till their bodies be well filled: which done, draw your hounds home, and upon some stang for the purpose, carry with you that which you saved, which as soon as you have shut up your hounds, you shall bear to the River, or fresh Water, and lay in the same untill you have occasion to use it: for it will keep it sweet a week or more at least, if need require.

Now for feeding with Mang, or sweet meat; it would ever be done the day before you hunt, and as it is to be prepared in the Kennell, so you shall let them eat it in troughs, within the Kennell, for that will make them take delight in the place: and this Mang must ever bee given warm, and made somewhat thick, and if you white it over with Milk, or butter-milke, and if you cast into it chippings, crusts of bread, bones, broken meat, or scrapings of trenchers, it will be better, and they will eat it with more greediness.

If you have hounds that are poor, weak, or sickly, which you would suddainly recover and bring unto hunting: Then if you take sheeps heads, wool and all, and hack, hew, and bruise them in many peeces; then boil them with oatemeal, and penny-royal, & make strong pottage of the same, and give all together warme to your sick hounds, and it will suddenly recover them; if once in a Week also you give them a full meal of warme horse-flesh, it is very soveraigne.

Meat for sick
and weake
hounds.

Now for the best times of feeding, it is held amongst all our best experienc^t huntsmen, to be in the dayes of rest early in the morning before Sun rise, and in the evening at Sunne set; But in the dayes of hunting, you shall let them goe fasting out of the Kennel, & feed them as soon as you come home to the Kennel, or before in your way homeward, if you have any Horse-flesh, or other Carrion readily provided: otherwise with such meat as you have, so it will fill their bellies; for a hound by no means would be pinched of his belly after his labour, and therefore be sure if your meat be course to fill his guts well; if it be sweet, strong and comfortable, then less will serve him.

Best hours of
feeding.

And here I think it meet to speak of a convenient proportion of Food, for the maintenance of a Kennel of good hounds; Wherein you shall understand that three Bushels of Oates, or Barley meale, with half so much branne or Mildust, is a fit weekly proportion to keep nine or ten couple of hounds; with a little help of horse-flesh, if the huntsman be any good husband, and painfull as he ought to be in finding out horses, scraps, crusts, and bones, which almost abound in every mans house of any worth or reckoning, & by imploying that which is saved in the dayes of labour to increase the proportion when need shall require: Many much larger quantities I have knowne, and do know allowed this day in divers places: but I have held it abuse to the Master, and either a covetousness or negligence in the Huntsman, by whose unskilfull greediness, I have seen many tyred out of their pleasures: Therefore be assured this quantity already named will fully suffice; nay, even to please a most wanton curiosity, and surely much less, if a painfull huntsman have the government: for I shall never see fairer or better kept hounds, then I have seen maintained with half this proportion; but as I would not be too

A proportion
of Meat.

lavish in my directions, so I would much less be too strait handed; hoping that every man of honesty and trust will order his affairs with discretion.

Ordering of
Hounds after
Hunting.

Now for the ordering of your hounds after they have done hunting, you shall if you feed them abroad, or otherwise, as soon as you bring them into the Kennell, wash all their feet either with a little warme butter & beer, Beef broth, or water, wherein Malloes and Nettles have been boyled soft and tender, you shall pick every cley, and search the foot for thornes, stubs, or any other prickings; you shall look that the straw whereon they lye, be sweet and fresh; and if it be in the strength of winter after they are fed, you shall suffer them for an hour or two to beak and stretch themselves before the fire, ere they goe to lye downe for all night, and by no meanes trouble them as long as they licke, pick, or trim themselves; but that once finished, you shall force them from the fire, and make them find out their Lodgings.

CHAP. 2.

The curing of all manner of infirmities in Hounds.

Of killing fleas
and lice.

NExt unto these precepts it is meet you be skillfull in curing of all the diseases in hounds, of which as there be many, so here you shall partake many rules for the same, both perfect, and excellently approved by late experience. And first of all in as much as it is an infirmity of all other most general, natural, and as it were not to be divided from dogs: I will begin with the killing of fleas and lice, & such like vermine in hounds, which proceeds from filthy keeping, rotten and moist lodging, and want of shifting of straw when it grows short by much lying on: if then your hound be troubled with fleas or lice, you shall take Rue or of hearb grace four or five handfull, and boyl it in a gallon of running water till a pottle be full consumed, then strain it through a course cloth, and put to it two ounces of strong Stavesaker beaten to powder, and being warme, bath your hound therewith and it will destroy them.

To kill worms.

If your hound be troubled with wormes, which is very general amongst them, especially the young hounds, then you shall take a pint of new milke and mixe it with a good quantity

city of Brimstone, and so give it luke-warme unto the hound, and it will not onely scowre away all manner of worms, but all other filthiness bred in the body of a hound, either by labour or surfeit.

If your Dogge have been bitten by either Snake, Adder, or any other venomous thing, take the hearb Calamint, and beat it in a mortar, with Turpentine and yellow waxe, till it come to a salve, and then apply it to the fore and it will heal it: Also if you boile the herb in milke, and give the Dogge it to drink, it will expell all inward poyson.

Biting with venomous beasts.

If your hound have been bitten with another madde Dogge, which is a discase exceeding dangerous and mortall, you shall presently wash the place so bitten with Sea water, or a very strong brine, and it will save and cure him; or else take the herb called Yarrow, and beate a handfull thereof in a mortar, with a handfull of wheat till it come to a salve, and then lay it to the fore, and it will heal it: and if you pour into his stomack as much Mithridate as a hazel nut, dissolved in sweet wine, it will wonderfully scour and preserve him from the infection of the inward poison.

Biting with a Mad dog.

The infirmity of madnesse it self in Dogs, is common and oft to be seen, and though it be altogether incurable, yet if a man be experienced in the first signes or characters of madnesse, he may prevent divers mischiefs and most mortall evils, which ensue for want of such knowledge: and albe he lose one dogge, yet he may save all the rest: the first signe therefore to know when a Dogge is entring into this discase, is a melancholy separating himself from other Dogges, and walking up and down alone, oft casting up his head into the wind, and looking upward, his taile at the setting on rising upward, and the rest hanging downe, his mouth will foame and be full of flaver or white froth, as he runneth up and downe he will hastily snatch at every thing that he meeteth with, yet, but onely give one snatch and away, his eyes will be red and more fiery then other Dogs, and his breath will be strong and of a filthy savour: any of these signes when you shall perceive, you shall presently separate him from other doggs and kil him; for unto the discase is no cure.

Of a mad dog and the signs.

If your hound be gauld, or his skinne torne in any part, you shall

Of gauling.

shall onely take *May* butter, yellow waxe, and a little un-
slakt lime beaten together like a salve, and therewith anoint the
fore place, and it is a present cure.

Of a tetter.

If your hound (as they are much incident thereunto) have
any tetter or dry scab, you shall take of black ink, the juicc of
mints and vinegar, of each alike quantity, and mix them together
with the powder of brimstone til it be thick like a salve, and then
anoint the tetter therewith til it bleed, and it wil soone kil and

For the itch. cure it.

If your hound be troubled with the itch, you shall take nerve-
oyl, and beat it with quicksilver til the quicksilver be kild,
and the salve turned to a pale yellow colour: then with the same
annoint the Dog before a good fire, and chafe it well against the
hair and it will cure him.

Of the Mangy
or scab.

But if your hound be troubled with the scab or mangy, then
you shall take a penny worth or two of the best gunpowder you
can buy, and mixing it with very strong wine vinegar, make it
thick like puddle, then with the same anoint all the places where
he scratcheth til they bleed, and it wil kill the mangy; there be
others which do use to cast their dogs into the Lime-pits of
Tanners or Glovers, and force them to swim up and downe the
same, and it will kill the mangy; yet there must be a great care ta-
ken in putting the doggs in, lest doing it rashly, the Lime water
get into their eyes, which is very dangerous, and wil hazard their
burning out.

Of wounds.

If your hound shall receive any wound, whether it be with
sharp or blunt weapon, or any accident whatsoever, although
his owne tongue be a soveraigne salve, yet if it be in any part,
where either he can or cannot licke it, the best cure is to wash
it with warme butter and vinegar mixt together, and then a-
noint it with a little Venice turpentine; but if it be a hollow
wound, and must of force be tented, then you shall either tent it
with sweet butter and oatmeale, wrought together to a salve, or
with yellow wax and Deer-suet; there be some that wil use for a
tent a small candles end, & it is very good if the tallow be sweet;
but if it be putrified then it wil poyson and corrupt the wound.

Of a canker in
the eare.

If your hound be troubled with a canker in his eares, which
is a grief much incident unto them; you shall first tent the hole
if

if you find any, with dry cork, and after wash the sore with vinegar and Allome, mixt together, till the flesh look raw, and after dry it with burnt Allome onely:

If your Hound be surbaited, you shall wash his feet with butter and bear boiled together, and then bind to the soles of his feet young red nettles, chopt very small, or beaten in a mortar till they come to a salve. Of surbaiting.

For any manner of bruise which shall happen to your Hound, either by rush, spurne, stroke or otherwise, if it appear and swell outwardly, you shall bath the place, with chick-weed, and groundsal boiled in strong Ale dregs till they be soft, and it will allay the swelling; but if the bruise be inward, then you shall with a horne give the dogg a pint of new milk, and a quarter of an ounce of Sperma cæti wel mixt together, or for want of Sperma Cæti, double so much stone pitch beaten to fine powder. Of Bruise

If your hound be troubled with the stone, or other filthy matter, which maketh him that he cannot pisse, you shall take the seeds of the herb Granum solis, or Gromel, and bruising them, give them to the hound in halfe a pint of white wine. For the stone

If your hound (as it is naturall to doggs) be so costive that he can by no means skummer, you shall first take a peece of a tallow candle, about three fingers in length, and thrust it a good way into the tuel of the hound, and then hold downe his tayle hard a quarter of an hour or more, and then give it liberty, and when he hath emptied his belly, you shall give him to drink five or sixe spoonfull of Sallet oyle, and it wil cleanse him sufficiently. For costiveness

If your hound be troubled with any disease in his ears, whether it be a continual running, or any other impostumation, you shall take verjuyce and chervile water, and mix them together, and each morning and evening drop a spoonfull or two thereof into the dogs eares, and you shall find it a present remedy. For any disease in the ears.

If your dogge at any time be troubled with sore eyes, of what nature or quality soever the grief be, you shall take a leaf or two of ground ivy, and chewing it wel in your mouth, and sucking out the juyce, spit the same into the dogges eyes morning and evening, and it wil cure them; This ground Ivy is a little round rough jagged leafe, and growes in the bottome of hed- For sore eyes.
ges. If

If your hound shall happen to break a legge or any other bone, you shall first with your hand place it in his true place, and see that it stand streight and even, then bath it in the warm oyle of swallows, or the oyl of mandrake apples, and wrappe it about two or three times, in a seare cloth made of yellow wax and Deere suet; which done, splent it with flat splents of wood, and so role it with a strong roler, and let it so rest nine dayes at least, before you unsplent it, but remove not the sear cloth for fifteen dayes, and you shall see the bone wil knit strongly and firmly.

CHAP. 3.

Of the breeding of all manner of hounds.

HAVING thus passed over the election of hounds, composition of Kennels, dieting, and curing of all sorts of diseases, I hold it meetest now to follow with some short precepts the breeding of Hounds, because it is exceeding hard, for any man to have a Kennell of hounds from gift or purchase without much imperfection: for though one Friend give you a good hound, nother sel you a good hound, yet how their goodnesse wil agree when they run together, is very disputable, and truly unless your hounds have one speed, one tunableness of voyce, and one manner of hunting, your pastime wil be much disorderly, which there is no way to get so easily and truly, as by the breeding of your hounds, for one and the same birth produceth one and the same qualities; therefore having a hound and a bratch of that size, voice, speed, sent, proportion, and general goodnesse which agreeth best with your own nature and condition, you shall put them together to ingender and breed, either in *January*, *February*, or *March*, according as they shall grow proud, for those are the three most principal months in the year, for hounds, bitches or bratches, to be limed in, not but that they may conceive and bring forth as good Whelps in other months; but because there wil be much losse of time in the entring of them: for if a bratch be limed in *January*, she wil whelp her Litter in *March*, and so they wil be ready to enter in the first beginning of hunting-time: if she bee Limed in *February*, she wil whelp in *Aprill*, and if she be Limed in *March*

Hounds Must
use one ano-
ther.

The Months
to breed in.

March, she will whelp in *May* following, and in all these three Months there is not a dayes losse, for the entring of the whelpes, which is an especiall care to be observed of Huntsmen.

Also if you shall let your hounds ingender in the three months afore said, you shall not forget to observe as near as you can, that when you put the dog and bitch first together, the Moone bee either in the signe *Aquarius* or *Gemini*; for it is held amongst the best Huntsmen of this Land, that the whelps which are ingendred under those two signes, will never run mad, and for the most part, the Litter will have at least double so many dogge whelps, as bitch whelps. When your bratch is neer whelping, or hath whelped, you shall separate her from other hounds, and have a private kennell for her, where shee may be alone without company of other hounds, and you shall duly every night see her kenneld in the same, that she may take acquaintance and delight therein, and when you feed her particularly, you shall feed her in that kennel, that taking a love thereto she may not seek out other unfit and unwholesome places to whelp in: for where a bratch first whelpeth her Litter, if they be removed, she will not leave carrying her whelps up and down, till she have found the same place again, or some other perhaps more unfit then the former, and such carriage of whelps by the Dam is very ill and dangerous: this kennell where your whelps shall remaine, shall not be kept close, but open, that the bratch may have liberty to go up and downe after twenty four hours space, which time she shall be kept very well, close, and warm, that she may perform the natural office of a Damme to her whelps.

Under which
signes to
breed.

Ordering of
Bratches after
Whelping.

You shall not suffer your Whelps to suck above two months at the most, but then you shall Weane them, and if the house you keep be of great receipt and many Servants, you shall let your Cook bring up your best whelps, and your Dairy-maid your second best, and the rest you shall put forth amongst your Friends, or Tenants, according unto the love you possesse in the Country.

When to wean
Whelps.

Now when your whelps are brought up, you shall not enter them into hunting before they be at least a year and halfe old, as
D thus

When to enter
Whelps.

thus, if your Whelps were whelped in *March*, then you shall not enter them untill *September* come twelve months after: and if they were whelped in *Aprill*, then you shall enter them in *October* come twelve months after: And so forth, for the rest of the months.

How to enter
Whelps

Now for the manner of your entring of whelps, you shall draw them abroad in the pleasantest of the day, with the most staunch and best hunting hounds you have, leaving at home all babling and flying Curre, and if you can, you shall have your hare ready set before you come, (for the hare is the principal chase you can enter whelps upon) and then putting her from her forme, and viewing perfectly which way she taketh, after the sent is a little cooled, lay on your hounds, and give them all the advantages you can for the hunting of her, as by wind, view, hollow, or pricking her passage; and if they shall chance to kill her; you shall immediately take her from the hounds, and not suffer them to break her, for it is an evill custome: but your selfe stripping away the skinn, shall cut her all to peeces, and give every part of her to your young whelps, which will breed in them great courage and delight in hunting.

Observations
in the entring
of whelps.

You shall observe in the entring of your young whelps, that they hunt fair and even, without advantage, or seeking any way to gaine ease, as by lying off from the sent, thwarting, or crossing when they are behind to get even with the foremost hounds: any of which when you shall perceive, you shall immediatly beat them in with your hunting-pole, and compell them to take the sent before them: also if any of them be giddy headed, and out of mettle will run before the other hounds clean from the sent, in this case also you shall beat them soundly back, and bring them back to the sent, and force them to take it with the rest of the Kennell. Also if any young hound will not strike upon a default, but run babling away without the sent, drawing away the rest of the Kennell to follow him; in this case also you shall scourge him back, and compell him to stand and labour upon the default, till some of the elder hounds undertake it, then you shall cherish all, both with horne and voyce into the Chase.

Lastly if you find that any of your young Whelps trust more

to

t O his owne sent, then to the rest of his fellowes, and so by that meanes hunteth at least twenty foote sometime sbehind the rest making his defaults by his own nose, and not their owne leading, yet hunteth very just and true: In this case you shall by no meanes overgoe, or over ride the Whelp, but give him all comfort and encouragement you can, and let him take his own time and leisure, for use and experience wil quickly make him skilfull, and the skil wil soon carry him up, amongst his fellowes, where he wil soon become a principall Leader: and thus much for Hounds, and the composition of kennels.

CHAP. 4.

Of all the severall Chases which Hounds are to hunt.

THere hath already (by many well experienced men) been so much written of this Subject, that I know not wel what to write, except I should in some sort repeat another mans tale: from which I am so far different (having vowed to my self, by no means to meddle with any thing formerly written (that the strictest examiner whatsoever, shall not find me guilty of the least blemish therein: yet since I must necessarily in this case write something, I will as briefly as I can set downe some materiall and special notes, and for the maine substance, if they desire a long continued circumstance (though this is sufficient for any understanding wit) referre them unto old *Tristrams* book, translated by Mr. *Turbervile*, and such other Books, where they may find compleat satisfaction.

To speak then first of the Stagge, which is the most Princely and royall Chase of all Chases, and for whom indeed this Art The hunting of Hunting was first found out, and invented, he is of all beasts of the Stagge the goodliest, stateliest, and most manly, and for the use of Man the fullest both of outward and inward profit, as in his flesh for the nourishment of mans body, and in his other members for helps in physick: as the bone in his heart, which is Sovereign for all inward faint sicknesse, for poyson, the Plague, and hard Travail in women; his blood excellent for all kind of fluxes,

and to make the skin white and smooth; his pizel good for the Colick and bloody flux; His Horne a most soveraigne Cordial against venome; his suet good for swellings, Gouts and Humors; and his skinne, which is ever a during and Gentlemanly cloathing: and of Stagges the oldest and greatest is the best.

How to know
an old Stag.

The perfect signs to know an old Stagge by are these; if when you take his view upon the ground, you see hee hath a large foot, a thicke heele, and a deep printing, an open cleft, and a long space, then be assured he is old; also if his legges be long, and his bone thick, it shewes age, besides your old Stagge doth not over-reach when your younger Deer doth, also you shall know his age by his ordure, as thus, if it be printed (as it wil be from *July* to *August*) or writhen round, or flat, or broad, as it wil be in *June*, and therewithall be gross and fatty, then he is an old Stag, but if contrarily small and dry, then he is but a young Deer: againe, you shall know his age by the tines of the hornes, for if he have ten, twelve or fourteen tines, he is a Deer of reasonable age, but if the beame be thick and great, then he is an old Deere, so if he carry but some six or eight tines, and a small beame, then he is a young Deer, and not above three or four years old, for the red Deere is said the first year to have no head, the second but onely daggers, and the third tines.

The cast of
Heads.

Stags yeerly cast their heads in *March*, *April*, *May*, or *June*, and in no other months, according to the goodness of the soile wherein they feed, for the richest ground beareth ever the earliest Deere, and a Deer is never said to be in season, nor may he by good rule bee hunted til he have cast his head.

How to find a
Deere.

The principal quality in a huntiman is to know how and where to find a Deer, for if he be ignorant in their haunts, he may wander long, and lose much labour. Therefore he shall know that a red Deere naturally haunteth in *November* amongst Furres, Whins, or thick shrubs; In *December* amongst thick and strong woods; In *January* in Corne-fields of Wheat and Rye, In *February* and *March* amongst young and thick bushes; In *April* and *May* in Coppises and Springs; In *June* and *July* in outwoods, and purlews which are nearest unto greene Corne,
and

and in *September* and *October*, after the first showers of raine, they goe to Rut.

Now when the Huntsman wil at any time search any of these places to find his game, he must be carefull by no means to go downe, but up the wind, for a Deere is of most dainty sent, and upon the least fault will fly and leave his feed: therefore he must come charily and closely, with a quick ear, and a ready eye.

Now for the best time to find out your Game, is early, before Sunne rise, at which time the Deer goeth to his food: from whence you shall watch unto his Leire, and having lodged him, you may returne home and prepare all things for the dayes hunting: for be assured, except violently compeld, he will not stir until Evening.

The Hunting
of the Stag.

Now for the manner of his hunting: you shall first cast off your finders, neer his place of lodging, & after they have hunted him about a ring or two, you shal cast in the rest of your hounds, and being in full cry and main chafe, you shall give them comfort both with horne and sight of the Deer, and take what especial notes or marks you can from him, so that as much as is possible you may know him from any other Deere; then at every default, as soone as the hounds are in cry againe, you shall make into the hunted Deer and view him, and if you find it to be a fresh Deer, you shall rate the dogs, and bring them back to the default, and there make them cast about againe, until they have undertaken the first hunted Deer, then give them comfort by hollowing & Gibelts, and so continue the chafe til you have either set up the Deer or slain him, ever and anon having a watchfull eye unto change, for it is the nature of a Deere, when he is once imboft, or weary, to seek where he may find another Deer, and to beate him up and lay himselfe downe in his place.

To know when a Stagge is weary, you shall see him imboft, To know when that is, foaming and flavering about the mouth with a thick a Stag is weary white froth, his hair wil look black, shining and foul with sweat, and he will tappishloft, that is, he wil ever and anon be lying down & lurking in dark holes and corners, and for his last

Refuge he wil betake himself to the soyl, which is, he will leape (if he can) into rivers, ponds, or other water, out of which you shall force him either by art or strength: And thus much for the Chase or hunting of the Stagge.

Of the Buck.

Now for the Hunting of the Buck: forasmuch as they are most usually kept in Parks, and that every Keeper, which is worthy be a Keeper may sooner from his owne experience then from any Reading, get the experience of the ground he tendeth, and sith he is bound both by the Laws of Huntsmen and good manners to give every man contentment that is priviledged to hunt in his ground: And sith whosoever can hunt a Stagge well, cannot hunt a buck ill, the red Deer being ever far more curious to hunt, then the Fallow, I wil not spend any more time to write of it, but referre you to those Rules which are already Rehearsed.

Of the Hare

Touching the hunting of the hare, which is every honest mans, and good mans chase, and which is indeed the freest, readiest, and most induring pastime, and likewise in its own kind, full of good profit for mans Preservation: For though the beast be but little, yet are the members worth injoyment, as the flesh, which is good for all manner of Fluxes; the braines good to make children breed their teeth with ease; the wool excellent to stanch bloud; the Gall soveraign for sore eyes; the blood which will kill Rhume, and worms; the stiffling bone, which being worn, taketh away the pain of the Cramp, with many other good things besides.

Of her profits:

The hunting of the hare.

Touching the hunting of the Hare you are first to regard the place of hunting, as whether it be in woods, or Champain: if in woods, you shall not cast off your dogs in the thickest of the covert, but rather beat the bush close, or shrubby ground near adjoining to the covert: for though in the woods you may sooner find a hare; yet commonly you shall find such change therewithall, that you shall hardly bring any forth to west your pleasure, where on the contrary part, if you find any in those neighbouring grounds, she wil presently fly forth into the champaine: because naturally a hare will refuse the covert, till she begin to be weary; and a hare being once heated, is not so easily

Where to find hare.

sily lost upon a tresh change, as when the fents are of equall coolness. If you hunt in the champaine, you shall first beat those places which are most likely, as where Gorse or whinnes grow, or in grounds that are all tusks of rushes, short linge, bramble bushes, or such like: or if the champaine be more plaine and void of such places, then you shall at the beginning of the year repair to the shrubs, about Christmas to the fallows, and in *March* to the green Corne; for those are the most usual haunts for the best hares, and in all these places you shall regard the forme or Hares seat well, and know whether it be old or new, as if the forme be plaine and smooth within, the padde before it flat and worne, and the pricks so new, and easie to be seen, that the earth appear black, and as it were presently broken, then is the forme new, and if the Hounds call upon it, then may you hunt from thence, and upon the traile recover that hare: but if the forme look old and rough within, and the padde it self be not smooth, nor any pricks to be discerned therein, then it is old, and if the Hounds call upon it, you shall rate them, for the sent is old, and all the labour will be lost you spend upon it.

The knowledge
of the hares
forme.

The next thing you observe must be the shifts and sleights of the hare, when she is wearily hunted, as her dublings and windings, and at every default give the Hounds leisure enough and compass enough in the casting about of your rings for the unwinding of the same; then you shall observe her leapes and skipes before she squat, and beat all those places very curiously which are likely to give her any harbour, and though the losse seeme never so dangerous, yet not to be discouraged, but to continue your search, because when she commeth to those hard shifts shee is at the last cast, and cannot stand long before the *Hounds*. Many other circumstances there are, but they are so generally knowne to almost every man that any way affecteth this pleasure, that it is needlesse to make further relation thereof; and therefore I hold this sufficient for the hunting of the Hare.

The hares
sleights and
shifts

Now for the hunting of the Fox, or Badger, they are chases
of

The hunting
of the Fox or
Badger.

of a great deal lesse use or cunning then any of the former, because they are of much hotter sent, as being intituled stinking sents and not sweet sents; and indeed very few dogges but will hunt them with all eagernesse; therefore I will not stand much upon them, but advise you to respect well their haunts and coverts, which commonly is in woods and bushy places, and to take knowledge of their earths, and Kennels, and as near as you can when you goe about to hunt them, to stop up their Kennells, and keepe them out that fling forth, that they may bee the sooner brought to their destruction; the chase is profitable and pleasant for the time, insomuch as there are not so many defaults, but a continuing sport, yet not so much desired as the rest, because there is not so much art and cunning; and thus much for chases, and the general use of all kind of Hunting.

The end of Hunting.

of



Of Hawking.

CHAP. 5.

Of the Hawking with all sorts of Hawks, and the whole Art thereof.



F your English Husband-man shall for his Recreation, chuse the pleasure of Hawking, which is a most Princely and serious delight; he shall understand that all Hawks are divided into two kinds, the long winged Hawk, and the short: the long winged Hawks which are meet for our Husband-mans Recreation, are the *Faulcon gentle*, and her *Tercell*; the *Gerfaulcon* and her *Genkin*, the *Saker*, the *Lanner*, the *Barbary Faulcon*, the *Merlin*, and the *Hobby*: and the short winged *Hawks* are the *Goshawk*, the *Tercell* of the *Goshawk*, the *Sparrowhawk*, and the *Musket*.

Kinds of
Hawks.

The *Faulcon gentle*, which is the principall of *Hawks* may be made either for the field or river, and will fly either at the Partridge or at the Mallard; the *Gerfaulcon* will fly either at the Herron; the *Saker* at the Crane or Bitter; the *Lanner* will flye at the Partridge, Pheasant, or Choffe; the *Barbary-Faulcon* at the Partridge, onely; the *Merlin* and the *hobby* at the Larke, or any small bird whatsoever: the *Goshawk*, or *Tercell* of *Goshawk* at the Partridge, Pheasant, or Hare; the *Sparrowhawk* at the Partridge or Black bird, and the *Musket* at the Bush onely, and all these Hawks are hardy, meek, and loving to the man.

The flight of
Hawks.

E

All

The manning
of Hawks.

All Hawkes : enerally are manned after one manner, that is to say, by wntching and keeping them from sleep, by a continuall carrying them upon your fist, and by a most familiar stroaking and playing with them, with the Wing of a dead Foule or such like, and by often gazing and looking them in the face, with a loving and gentle countenance, and so making them acquainted with the man.

of Luring
Hawks.

After your Hawks are manned, you shall bring them to the Lure by easie degrees, as first making them jump unto the fist, after fall upon the Lure, then come to the voyce; and lastly, to know the voyce and Lure so perfectly, that either upon the sound of the one, or sight of the other, she wil presently come in and be most obedient, which may easily be performed, by giving her reward when she doth your pleasure, and making her fast when she disobeyeth : short wing'd hawks shall be called to the fist only, and not to the Lure; neither shall you use unto them the loudness and variety of voyce, which you do to the long winged Hawks, but only bring them to the fist by chirping your lips together, or else by the whistle: And in this manner of Luring and calling of hawks, (for short-winged hawks are said to be called and not Lured) you shall specially acquaint your hawke with three things: First boldness and acquaintance with Men, Dogs, and Horses; then that she be eager and sharp set before the Lure be shewed her, knowing both the morning and evening hours of her luring; and lastly to delight her the more with the Lure, to have it ever garnished on both sides with warm and bloody meate.

The bathing of
Hawks.

When your Hawks are througly manned and lured, and are come to the height of flesh and good lust, you shall then spy out a fair day when the weather and aire is most temperate, and carry your hawk to some fair, little, shallow, sandy, running brook, or Rundle, where the water is quiet and still, and where your hawk may stand up to the mid thigh therein, and having prickt her down and made her fast hard by the verdge thereof, you shal take off her hood, and go a little way from her, and see where she wil bath therein; but if you find her fearfull of the water, you shall with a little stick paddle in the water a while

be-

before her, and then depart from her againe, and let her then bath therein as long as she pleaseth: this done, you shall take her upon your fist and give her a bit or two of meate, then hold her in the Sun, & let her pick, prune, & dry her self again: if you cannot come to any River, Brook, or Rundle conveniently, then you shall provide either a large bason, or a broad shallow tub, and so it let your Hawke bathe as oft as occasion shall serve, for this bathing giveth a Hawk courage, boldness, and a great appetite, and would commonly be used the day or morning before any flight. If it be in the winter that your Hawk batheth, when no Sun shineth, you may then dry her as well by the gentle air of the fire as otherwise.

To enseame your Hawk, which is to cleanse her from grease, fat and glut, which lieth inwardly in her body, and which you shall know by her round thighs, her flesh, and full mewtings; then when you feed her in the morning, give her a bit or two of hot meat, and the night following little or nothing, then morning and evening after feed her upon the flesh of a Rooke washt in two waters, til you feel the pinions of her wings more tender than they were before, then give her casting according to her nature, as was before shewed, and once in two or three dayes give her a hens neck wel joynted and washt in water, which will by the sharpness thereof breake the kells and filmes of fat which are in her body; then every morning you shall give her a quick traine Pidgeon, and keep her so long upon her wing that by her own moderate exercise, she may melt and dissolve the grease that molesteth her, which after it is broken you may take away, by giving her three or foure pellets of the root of Sellandine, as bigge as garden pease, well washt and scowred, and if you steep those pellets in the sirrup of Roses, the scowring is much stronger.

Of enseaming,
giving casting
and scowring.

When your Hawk is manned, lured, and enseamed, you shall then bring her to her flight, which if it be at the Pheasant or Partridge in woody and close grounds, then you shall when the Pheasant you lure the hawke, cast your lure into some low Tree or Bush, that thereby you may bring her to take the stand, which when she doth you shall then draw out your lure, and giving her notice thereof, make her seize thereon, and ever feed her on

Of flying at
the Pheasant
or Partridge.

the ground and under a bush, the practise whereof wil bring her to delight in the stand, and to mark all the advantages which he shall get from thence, then bringing her to either Pheasant or Partridge, make her fly at a young one first, that being more foolish and easier slain, she may take delight in her conquest. But if you fly any long-winged Hawk in the champaine, then you shall by all means possible keep her from the stand, and only maintain her upon her wing till you spring the Partridge underneath her, and then stooping upon the advantage, the prey can hardly escape her: yet for the more sure killing of the game and entring of young Hawkes, you shall first spring the Partridge and mark them, then being come to the mark cast off your Hawk, and when she is gotten to the height of her gate lay in your Spannels, and then retring the Partridge underneath, her after the first flight it is impossible she should escape: And in this sort you may fly all manner of long-winged hawkes, for it is not proper to fly them from the fist, although most of our late Faulconers now adayes use it; but for your short-winged hawkes, you shall fly them from the fist onely: And therefore to make them hardy and valiant, you shall first enter them at an old field Partridge, laid in a hole, and covered either with a sodde, board, or hat, at which you shall fasten a small Creance, and then uncoupling your Spannels, as they are ranging about, suddainly, when your Hawkes head is towards the Partridge, pluck of the sodde or hatte, and let the traine go, and the Hawke after it, which as soone as she hath slain, reward her very well, and thus doing twice or thrice you may after-venture to fly her at your pleasure.

Of flying at
fowles.

To make your Hawk fly at fowle, which is called the flight at the River, you shall first whistle off an approved well quarried Hawk that is a sure-killer, and let her enew the fowle so long till she bring it to the plunge: then take her downe and reward her, and set her by, yet so as you may have her ready to use at your pleasure: then whistle off your young hawke, and when she is at the height of her gate, and that you have shewed her water divers times to make her the more inward, and by a gibbet cal'd her in, when at any time shee hath looked out, Then being just over the fowl, make in with all your company on every side the River.

River, and so lay forth the fowle, which if your hawk stoop, strike and trusse, you shall presently make into her, and help her, and then crossing the fowles wings, or breaking them, let your hawke take her pleasure thereon, but if she doe not slay the fowl at the first stooping, then you shall give your hawke pleasure to recover her gate again, and then lay forth the fowl as before, not leaving thus to do till you have landed it, and that the hawke hath slain it, and then reward her as before said: But if such a mischiese shall fall out that the fowl do scape and break away: then you shall be sure to have a little Mallard ready in your bag, which you may cast forth, and so reward your hawke thereon.

If your long winged hawke flying at the River or in champane fields use to take stand which is a foul fault, you shall first by all means shun flying neer Trees or Covert: but if that do not suffice, then you shall have divers traines in divers mens hands: and when the hawk offers to go to the stand, let which is next her cast out his traine, and if she kill it, reward her: this doing once or twice will reclaime, or nothing.

Helps for
faults in long
winged hawkes,
and first of the
stand.

If your hawk through pride of grease or otherwise be forward and coy, you shall not when she kills reward her as you were wont, but conveying some other cold meat cunningly under her let her take her pleasure thereon; and ever with the meat give her some feathers which may scowr her and make her to cast, for this will recover her stomack, and make her more carefull and diligent.

Against [fro-
wardness.

If your hawk be of a wild and stirring nature, and will not look inward towards the man with her head, but rake and gase after every check, neither respecting whooping or gibbeting, in this case you must follow her and lure her back, and as soon as she turneth in her head, show her the Lure, to which if she stoop, then presently reward her, and thus do so oft as she rangeth, till she be brought unto that Love to your voyce and affection to the Lure, that she will forget her other extravagant thoughts.

To make a
hawk inward.

When your hawk is brought to fly to an extraordinary high pitch, to maintain and keep her in the same manner of flying still, you shall not fly her above one flight in a day at the most;

for nothing bringeth her down more then over weariness: Also you shall then not keep too extream a straight hand upon her, for the too much greediness of the Quarry makes her flake her flying. Also you shall not fly her upon Rundles or small brooks, but upon plashes and broad Rivers, you shall not suffer her to fly too long, but after two or three stoopings, and a crossing, although she miss it, take her down with the Lure or traine, and reward her, for this encouragement will maintaine her in her goodness.

To bring
hawks up-
ward.

If your hawke be high flying, yet sloathfull to goe to her Gatte, or else now and then stooping before there be cause, and so losing her way, which many times happeneth when either the hawk is kept too sharp, or flown out of her due time, any of which faults when you perceive, you shall then upon the doing thereof give her a dead Quarry, and then hood her up without reward, and an hour or two after call her to the Lure, and feed her: and thus do as oft as she offendeth. yet for the more sure prevention thereof, I would have every Faulconer to try the natural disposition of his hawke, and find whether she flyeth better on a streight hand, or an open, and whether early or late, and so forth, and according to her own nature ever to keep her.

Short winged Hawkes, as *Goshawks* and *Sparrow hawks*, will many times neither kill their Game, nor fly their Game to mark, but will give it over after a little flying, and (as Faulconers term first of turning it) turn tail to it, which when you see, you shall incourage your taile.

If a Hawk will
not fly at all:

Dogges to hunt and cast before your hawk a train Partridge, as it were the wild one, and make her seize it, and feed well upon it, to encourage her the better; and thus do twice or thrice, which if you see it prevail not, then esteem her not, but make her away, for she will hardly ever be Reclaimed.

Hawks that have never been acquainted with prey, will many times not fly at all; but taking a tree, will sit and look after the game, which fault to amend you shall ever feed her upon quick Birds, and make her foot them, and then going into the field, which is Champane and plain, after you have rid up and down a pretty space with the hawk unhooded, you shal cause one of your company to cast out a field Partridge before your hawke: Then

let

let her fly at it, and so soone as she hath tooted it, let her feed thereon at her pleasure, and do thus three or four times, till she be well in blood, and you shall find her valiant quickly.

If your hawke be so fond of the man, that she will not fly from him, but after a stroke or two, return to him againe: you must then but seldom be familiar with her, and let her rather feed her selfe then be fed by you, and as oft as she commeth so improperly unto you, you shall give her no reward; but when she forsaketh you and killeth the game, then you shall well reward her, and then make her both familiar with Men, Dogges, and Horses, for to take toy or dislike to any of them, is a mischiefe a great deal worse then the former.

To much fondnes of the man.

To speak of the Mewing of long winged Hawkes, you shall understand that she may be set downe, that is, put into the Mew about the middle of *Aprill*, at which time if you find they have any lice you shall pepper them, and put them into the Mew, which if it be a low place upon the ground free from noise, vermine, or any evill aire, then it is called mewing at the stone or stock; but if you mew in any high roome with open windows towards the *North*, or *North-east*, then it is called mewing at large: If you mew at the stock, you shall have a broad Table in the midst of the roome, on which you must place sand, gravell, stones, fods, and tubs for water, and in the midst of these a free-stone or block of two foot high, to which you shall fasten your hawke with a turvell of iron, so that at no time her lease may be intangled; this manner of mewing may be in the *Faulconers* own bed-chamber, or in any other safe Room at his pleasure, the best meat in the Mew is any quick birds or fowl, dogs flesh and such like: If you mew your hawk at large, you shall put her loose into the mew, having sundry perchies therein, some high some low for her use to sit on; and in this mew also you shall have sand, stones, gravell, green fods and water, all which you shall renew as oft as need do require, and in the midst of them a block or two wheron to ty her meat, which meat shall be the same formerly spoke of, and given at certain and due times, without fail or alteration.

Mewing of long winged hawks.

Mewing at the stone.

Mewing at large.

If you intend to mew a short winged hawke, as the Goshawk or such like, you shall in *March* after you have scowred her, and made

made her clean from lice, cut off her the Iese, and throw her into Mew loose, either in a high room or a low room at your pleasure; let her perches be lined with canvass, or with wollen lists for the safety of her feet, let her have store of water for bathing & oft renewed, and store of meat, as live Pidgeons, warme Mutton, warm Goat, or Doggs-flesh, any of which will make her mew quickly.

When to draw
Hawks.

Hawkes for the field would be drawne from the Mew in *June*, and made ready to fly in *August*, at which time Corne is cut and Game is strong: and hawkes for the River would be drawn in *August*, that they may be ready to flye in *September*.

Diseases in
Hawks.

Hawkes have divers infirmities and diseases, as Feavers, Palsey, Impostumes, sore eyes, and Nares, Megrimms, Pantas, casting her Gorge, foulness of Gorge, Wormes, Fillanders, ill Liver, or Gout, Pinne in the foot, breaking the pounce, Bones out of joint, Bones broken, Bruises, Lice, Colds, Frounce, Fistulaes, Stone, much gaping, more foundring, privy evill, taint in the Feathers, loss of appetite, broken wind, blow on the Wing, wounds, swellings, eating their own feet, taking up of veines in Hawkes, Cramp, and a world of others: All which forasmuch as I have shewed the Medicines, and cures thereof in the former Treatise called *Cheap and good*, I will refer you unto the same, and not doubt but it will give you satisfaction.

CHAP. 6.

Of Coursing with Grey-hounds, and the Excellencies of that sport.

Of Coursing
with Grey-
hounds.

NOW if the mind of our Husbandman be not so generally taken with the delight and pleasure of this recreation of Hawking, but that he preferreth before it the delight of Coursing with Grey-hounds, which is a very noble and worthy pastime, he shall in it observe these four things, the Breed of Grey-hounds, their Shape, their dyet, and the Lawes belonging to the same.

Breeding of

Grey hounds. Touching the breed of Grey hounds you are principally to respect the Countries in which they are bred, and nourished

rished, as that it be a champaine plain and without covert, where a hare may stand forth and indure a course of two miles, or more, as it shall happen (for the coursing of a hare is that which I purpose most to entreat of) because in a close country full of covert, where a hare cannot run above a quarter of a mile or less, both the pleasure of the recreation is taken away, and the Grey-hound by an insufficient exercise is made unapt, and unfit for that for which he was created.

Now of champaine countries, they are of three kinds, as the Low vales, as are the vale of *Belvoire*, the vale of white *Horse*, the vaile of *Easham*, and such like, the high Downes and heaths, as about *Salisbury*, *Giffeter*, *Lincoln*, and many such like places, and the middle between both; as the County of *Narthampton*, and *Leicester*, and others like them: All which are very excellent places for the breeding and trayning up of the best Grey-Hounds; yet of the three, your vallyies or middle soyles, which for the most part are arable grounds, are much better to breed and train on, then your downes and heaths, because they are much more laboursome, rough, heavy, and in the winter season full of much trouble and false root-hold, in so much that a Dogge which is able to run strongly, swiftly, and surely there, must necessarily do it ten times better when he comes to the smooth plaine and carpet-like doune, where on the contrary the dogge which is trained upon those even Downes, though he be right Famous and excellent, when hee comes to run in the deep well plowed field, is to seek where to bestow his feet, and can neither shew speed, cunning, nor indurance.

Now the Gentlemen which dwell on the Downes and plain grounds, to maintaine the reputation of their dogs affirm them to be much more nimble and cunning in turning, then the vale dogs be, because the fairness of Earth giveth them so much advantage over the Hare, that having her even (as it were) in a manner under their feet, she is put more to her shifts, and strives with greater art of sleights to deceive, and get advantage of the Grey-hound: And it is true, for by reason of the advantage of their hills, which are great and steep, though smooth and plaine, I have seen a vale Dog so much deceived, that upon a turn, hee hath lost more ground then hath been recoverable in the whole

F

course

Best places for
breed.The best Grey-
hounds.Nimbleness in
Greyhounds.

course after: but this is no want of goodness but a little skill, which a months coursing will bring a Dog so sufficiently unto, that he will not need any other reformation then the knowledge of his errour, by his loss of Labour. So that I conclude the good Dogge upon the deeps will ever beat the good Dogges on the plaine.

Difference between Doggs and Bitches.

It is an old received opinion amongst many men of the Leash, that the Grey-hound bitch, will ever beate the Grey-hound dog, by reason of her more nimbleness, quicknesse and agility: And it is sometimes seen that a perfect good Bitch indeed, hath much advantage of an ordinary Dog: but if the good Dog meet with the good Bitch, there is then no comparison, but the Dog will be her Master; in as much as he exceedeth her both in length and strength, the two main helps in coursing; for her nimbleness is then no help: sith a good Dog in the turne wil loose as little ground, as any Bitch whatsoever.

Dogs and Bitches for breed.

Yet thus much I would perswade all Gentlemen of the Leash to be very carefull in their breeding, to breed upon the best bitches they can provide, for it is found in experience that the best Dogge upon an indifferent Bitch will not get so good a Whelp, as an indifferent dogge upon the best bitch: And amongst these observations in breeding Grey-hounds, you shall observe to have your dogges and bitches of equall and indifferent ages, as about three or four years old at the most; but in case of need, your bitch will indure a great deal longer then your dogge, and to breed with a young dogge on an old bitch, may bring forth an excellent whelp.

The shapes of Grey hounds.

Touching the shapes of Grey hounds (from whence you shall take the best Collections for their goodnesse) they are certain and most infallible: Therefore touching Greyhounds, when they are puppies or young whelps, those which are most raw-bon'd, lean, loose made, fickle or crooked hought, and generally unknit in every member, are ever likely to make the best dogges and most shapely: but such as in the first three or four months, are round, and close trust, fat, streight, and as it were full sum'd and knit in every member, never proove good, swift or comely.

Now after your Dogge comes to full growth, as at a year and a halfe, or two years old, hee would then have a fine long lean head.

head, with a sharp nose rush-growne from the Eye downward: A full clear eye with long Eyelids; a sharp Eare short and close falling, a long neck a little bending, with a loose hanging wezand, a broad breast, strait forelegs, side hollow, ribs straight, a square and flat back, short and strong fillets, a broad space between the Hips, a strong stearne or tayle, and a round foot, and good large clefts. Now for the better help of your memory, I will give you an old Rime, left by our Fore-fathers, from which you shall understand the true shapes of a perfect Greyhound, and this it is.

*If you will have a good tike,
Of which there are few like,
He must be headed lie a Snake,
Neckt like a Drake,
Backt like a Beame,
Sided lik a breame,
Tayled like a Rat,
And footed like a Cat.*

These being the principall members of a good Greyhound, if they resemble the proportions of the things above named, the dogg cannot chuse but be most perfect.

When you have thus a perfect and well shap't Greyhound, your next rule is to apply your selfe to the dyeting and ordering of him, for the pleasure to which you keep him, that bringing him to the uttermost height or strength of wind, you may know the uttermost goodnes that is within him, which disorderly and foul keeping will conceale, and you lose a Jewell for want of knowledge of the value.

Dyeting then of Grey-hounds consisteth in foure especiall things, to wit, food, exercise, ayering, and kennelling, the first nourishing the body, the second the limbs, the third the wind, and the last the spirits.

To speak then first of food, it is two fold, either general, or particular; general as for a continual upholding and maintaining of a dog in good state of body, being in good plight and liking; or particular, when a dog is either poore, sick,

*Dyeting of
Grey-hounds
to course.*

*Of what dyet-
ing consisteth.*

Of food.

or prepared for wager, standeth in need of particular foods of advantage.

Of generall
food.

The best general foods for the ordinary upholding of a dog in a good state is chippings, crusts of bread, soft tender bones or grissels of Veale, Lamb, or such like, first scalded in beefe-broth not very salt, other broath in which hath been boiled, or Mutton, Veal, or Venison, or any kind of Pullen, or for want therof, other clean scalding water: after your chippings or bread is scalded you shall let it stand and coole, then when your feeding hour commeth, you shall take as much good milk, flotten milk, or butter milk (but the best is most wholesome) as will fully or more then whiten the same, for it is to be intended that your water must be all drunke up into your bread, and your milke must onely make it swim, and with this feed your dogge morning and evening after you come from walking him, and give him a good and sufficient meale thereof, for this will onely maintain and uphold him in good state of body being strong and lusty in flesh before.

Of particular
food.

For particular food, which is when a dogge is poore, sick, or to be prepared for wager, they be these: First if he be poor in flesh, sickly or weak, the best food you can raise him up withall is to take sheepes heads, wool & all, clean washt, and break them all to peeces, then put them in a Cauldron or Kettle, and after the water hath risen and is clean skum'd, put unto it good store of Oatmeal & sweet pot-herbs small-chopt together, & so boil it til the flesh be tender; then with this meat & the pottage feed your Greyhound morning & evening, & it wil soon put him into great lust and strength: but if you wil prepare him for match and wager, then you shall make him this diet-bread: take a peck of the finest and driest Oat-meal, and two pecks of good wheat, and having ground them together, boulte the meal thorough a fine boulding cloath, and then scattering amongst it a pretty quantity of Any-seeds and Licoras well beaten together, knead it up with the whites of eggs, new Ale and barm mixt together, and so bake it in pretty round loaves reasonable hard, with this bread either scalded, as was before shewed in your chippings,

Food for a
match.

or put into the pottage with Sheeps heads warm, feed your dog morning and evening, to wit, half an houre after Sunne rise, and

Hours of
feeding.

and halfe an hour before Sun set when you come from walking or ayring him, and it will bring him to exceeding great strength of body, and pureness of wind.

For the exercise of your grey-hound, it consisteth likewise in *Of exercise by* two things, coursing and ayring; and they be every way as necessary as is food, because it onely bringeth ability to his limbes and perfitness to his wind: to speak then of coursing, you shall not faile to course him at least twice a week, if your courses be strong and long: but thrice a week, if they be but reasonable, as a mile, or a mile and a half at most, and sometimes if your courses be short under a mile. In coursing you shall observe two things, blood and labour; blood; which is a hartning and animating of your dogge to delight in the pleasure, when he finds the reward of his paines taking; for if a dog course continually and never kill the the sport hare, will grow irksome unto him, and therefore now and then give him such advantage that he may kill the hare: then labour, which is contrary to killing; for in it you must give the Hare all indifferent advantage, both by Law and otherwise, whereby she may stand long before the dog, and make him shew his uttermost strength before he be able to reach her:

After your dog hath coursed, if he kill, you shall by no means suffer him to break the hare; but having taken her from him, first *Ordering dogs
Of ayring.* cleanse his mouth and chaps from the wool of the Hare, and then give him to eate the Liver, Lights, and Heart, & so take him up in your leafe, lead him home, and there first wash his feet in a little butter and bear, and so put him up in the kennell, and half an hour after feed him, for upon his coursing dayes you must by no meanes give him any meat more then a white bread toast and butter, or a toast and Oyle, which must be given before his morning ayring, and so kennelled til he go to his course.

Touching ayring or walking of Grey-hounds, which is a great *after coursing.* nourisher and encreaser of winde, it must duly be done every morning before Sun-rise, and every evening before or after Sun set in this manner: as soone as you have opened your kennel and rub'd your dogge over with a clean haire cloath, you shall let him play a little about you before the kennell dore, then

take him up into your leash and walk him forth into the field, where for the most part are no sheep or other small Cattell, which they may out of wantonness indanger and there let him loose and give him leave to play and scope about you, so that he mayskummer, pifs and empty his body; which when he hath done sufficiently, you shall then take him up in the leash againe, and so walk him home and kennell him, this you shall doe after the same manner in the evening; and also if your dogge be strong and lusty at night after supper, and then bringing him home bring him to the fire, and there let them stretch and beak themselves, & with your hand grope and cleanse them from ticks and other filth, which done lead them to the Kennel, and shut them up for all night.

Of Kennelling
the Grey-
hound.

Now for the kennelling of Greyhounds, it is a right necessary action, and must be performed with all diligence, for it breeds in Dog, lust, spirit and nimbleness, prevents divers mischances, and keeps the powers from spending til time of necessity: and therefore you shall by no means suffer your dog to be out of the Kennel, but in the houres of feeding, walking, coursing, or when you have other necessary businesses to doe about him.

CHAP. 7.

The Lawes of the Leash or Coursing, as they were commanded, allowed, and subscribed by Thomas late Duke of Norfolk, in the Raigne of Queene Elizabeth.

Now lastly touching the Lawes of the Leash, or coursing, though they be uncertainly received, and alter with mens various opinions, yet these under-written were held for authenticall once, and invented, received and subscribed unto by many noble and worthy Personages, suting fully with the Reasons and grounds of the pastime.

First therefore it was ordered that he which was chosen Fewterer, or letter loose of the Greyhounds, should receive the Greyhounds matcht to run together into his Leash, as soone as he came into the field, and to follow next to the hare-finder til he came unto the forme: and no horseman nor Footman

on,

on paine of disgrace to goe before them, or on either side, but directly behind, the space of forty yards or thereabouts.

Item, That not above one brace of Greyhounds do course a hare at one instant.

Item, That the hare-finder should give the hare three so-hows before he put her from her Leat, to make the Grey hounds gaze and attend her rising.

Item, that the Fewterer shall give the hare twelve score Law, ere he loose the greyhounds, except it be in danger of losing fight.

Item, That dog which giveth the first turne, if after the turne be given, there be neither coat, slip, nor wrench extraordinary, then he which gave the first turne shall be held to win the wager.

Item, If one Dog give the first turne and the other beare the hare, then he which boar the hare shall win.

Item, If one dog give both the first turn and last turne, and no other advantage between them, that od turne shall win the wager.

Item, that a coat shall be more then two turnes, and a go-by, or the bearing of the hare equall with two turnes.

Item, if neither Dog turn the hare, then he which leadeth last, at the covert, shall be held to winne the wager.

Item, if one Dog turne the hare, serve himself, and turne her againe, those two turnes shall be as much as a coate.

Item, if all the course be equall, then he only which beares the Hare shall win, and if she be not born, then the course must be adjudged dead.

Item, if hee which comes first into the death of the hare, takes her up and saves her from breaking, cherisheth the Dogs, and cleanseth their mouthes from the wool, or other filth of the Hare, for such courtesie done, he shall in courtesie challenge the hare; but not doing it, he shall have no right, priviledge or title therein.

Item, If any Dog shal take a fall in the course, and yet perform his part, he shall challenge advantage of a turne more then he giveth.

Item,

v *Item*, if one Dog turne the Hare, serve himself, and give divers coats, yet in the end stand still in the field, the other dog without turne giving, running home to the covert, that Dog which stood still in the field shall be then adjudged to lose the wager.

If any man shall Ride over a Dogge and overthrow him in his course (though the Dogge were the worse Dogge in opinion) yet the party for the offence shall either receive the disgrace of the field, or pay the wager; for between the parties, it shall be adjudged no course.

Item, those which are chosen Judges of the Leash, shall give their judgements presently before they depart from the field, or else he in whose default it lyeth, shall pay the Wager by a general voyce and sentence.

And thus much for the Lawes of Coursing, and those particularities which do depend thereupon: All which, I submit unto the Correction and amendment of those Worthy and well knowing Gentlemen, who having the Office of the Leash confer'd upon them, have both Authority and Power to make Lawes therein, according unto the Customes of Countries, and the Rule of reason.

The end of Hunting.

Of



Of Particular Recreations.

CHAP. 8.

Of divers other particular Recreations.



Here be many other particular Recreations necessary for the knowledge and practise of our husbandman, as first, shooting in the Long bow, which is both healthfull for the Body, and necessary for the Common-wealth: the first extending the Limbs, and making them pliant: the other, an able strength fit to preserve and defend his Country. And first

*Of shooting
the Long-bow.*

for shooting in the Long-bow, a man must observe these few Rules, first that he have a good eye to behold and discern his mark, a knowing judgement to understand the distance of ground, to take the true advantage of a side-wind, and to know in what compass his arrow must fly, and a quick dexterity to give his shaft a strong, sharp, and suddain loose; he must in the action it self stand faire, comely, and upright with his body, his Left foot a convenient stride before his right, both his hammes stiffe, his left arme holding his Bow in the midst stretcht streight-out, and his right arm with his three first fingers and his thumb drawing the string to his right eare, the nock of his arrow resting between his fore-finger, and long finger of his right hand,

G.

and

and the fcale of his arrow below the feathers upon the middle knuckle of his fore-finger on his left hand, hee shall draw his arrow up close unto the head and deliver it on the instant without hanging on the string; the best Bow is either Spanish or English Yew, and the worst of Witchen or Elme; the best shaft is of Burch, Sugar-chest, or Brazell, and the best feather gray or white.

The Marks to shoot at are three, Buts, Pricks, or Rovers: the But is a level Mark, and therefore would have a strong Arrow with a very broad Feather: the Prick is a marke of some compass, yet most certain in the Distance, therefore would have nimble strong Arrows with a middle Feather, all of one weight and flying; and the Roaver is a mark incertaine, sometimes long, sometimes short, and therefore must have arrows lighter or heavier according unto the distance of place.

Of shooting in
Crosbowes.

If infirmity in the armes, or back, take from a man the use of the Long-bow, he may then with a Crosbow made for gafel carried upon a string, and the neather end placed in a rest, with arrowes made strong, heavy, and sutable to the strength of the Bow, shoot at all the former Marks, and reap the same pleasure he formerly did with his Long-bow.

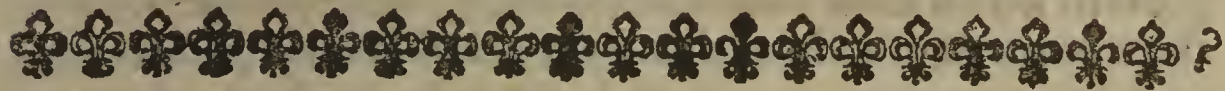
Of Bowling.

There is another Recreation, which howsoever unlawfull in the abuse thereof, yet exercised with moderation, is even of Physicians themselves held exceeding wholesome, and hath been prescribed for a recreation to great Persons, and that is Bowling, in which a man shall find great Art in choosing out his ground, & preventing the Winding, Hanging, and many turning advantages of the same, whether it be in open Wide places, or in close allies: and in this sport the choosing of the bowle is the greatest cunning; your flat bowles being the best for close allies, your round byassed bowles for open Grounds of advantage, and your round bowles like a ball, for green swarths that are plain and level.

Not inferiour to these sports, either for health or action, are the Tenise, or Balo one, the first being a pastime in close or open Courts, striking a little round ball to or fro, either with the palme of the hand, or with Racket: The other a strong and moving sport in the open fields, with a great ball of double Leather

fil'd

fil'd with wind, and is driven to and fro with the strength of a mans Arm, arm'd in a bracer of Wood, either of which actions must be learnt by the Eye and practise, not by the Ear or Reading.



Of Angling, &c.

CHAP. 9.

The whole Art of Angling; as it was written in a small Treatise in Rimo, and now for the better understanding of the Reader put into Prose, and odorned and enlarged. And first of Angling, the vertue, use, and Antiquity.



Since Pleasure is a Rapture, or power in this last Age, stoln into the hearts of men, and there lodged up with such a careful guard & attendance, that nothing is more Supream, or ruleth with greater strength in their affections, and since all are now become the sons of Pleasure, and every good is measured by the delight it produceth: what work unto men can be more thankfull then the discourse of that pleasure which is most comely, most honest, and giveth the most liberty to divine Meditation? and that without all question is the Art of Angling, which having ever been most hurtlessly necessary, hath been the sport, or Recreation of Gods Saints, of most holy Fathers, and of many worthy and Reverend Divines, both dead, and at this time breathing.

For the use thereof (in its own true and unabused nature) The use of An-
car -

rich in it neither covetousness, deceit, nor anger, the three main spirits which ever (in some ill measure) rule in all other pastimes; neither are aolne predominant without the attendance of their severall handmaid's, as Theft, Blasphemy or Bloodshed: for in Dice-play, Cards, Bowles, or any other sport where mony is the goale to which mens minds are directed, what can mans avarice there be accounted other then a familiar Robbery, each seeking by deceit to couzen and spoile other of that blis of meanes which God had bestowed to support them and their families. And as in every contention there must be a betterhood or superexcelling, so in this, when the weaker deceit is deprived his expectation, how doth it then fall into curses, oathes, and furies, such as would make Vertue tremble with the imagination.

But in this Art of Angling there is no such evil, no such sinful violence, for the greatest thing it coveteth, is for much labour a little Fish, hardly so much as will suffice Nature in a reasonable stomack: for the Angler must intice, not command his reward, and that which is worthy millions to his contentment, another may buy for a groat in the market. His deceit worketh not upon men, but upon those creatures whom it is lawfull to beguile for our honest recreations or needfull use; and for all rage and fury it must be so great a stranger to this civil pastime, that if it come but within view or speculation thereof, it is no more to be esteemed a Pleasure: For every proper good thereof in the very instant faileth, shewing unto all men that wil undergoe any delight therein, that it was first invented, taught, and shall for ever bee mantained by Patience onely. And yet I may not say onely Patience; for her other three Sisters have likewise a commanding in this exercise, for Justice directeth and appointeth out those places where men may with liberty use their sport, and neither do injury to their neighbours, nor incurre the censure of incivility. Temperance layeth downe the measure of the action, and moderateth desire in such good proportion, that no Excess is found in the overflow of their affections. Lastly, Fortitude inableth the mind to undergoe the travail, and exchange of Weathers with a healthfull ease, and not to despair with a little expence of time, but to persevere with a constant imagination

nation in the end to obtain both pleasure and satisfaction.

Now for the Antiquity thereof (for all pleasures, like Gentry, are held to be most excellent, which is most ancient) it is by some Writers said to be found out by *Deucalion*, and *Pyr-rha* his Wife, after the generall flood: others write, it was the invention of *Saturne*, after the peace concluded betwixt him and his brother *Titan*: and others, that it came from *Belus* the sonne of *Nimrod*, who first invented all holy and vertucus Recreations: and all these though they favour of fiction, yet they differ not from truth, for it is most certain that both *Deucalion*, *Saturne*, and *Belus*, are taken for figures of *Noah*, and his Family, and the invention of the Art of Angling, is truly said to come from the Sonnes of *Seth*, of which *Noah* was most Principal. Thus you see it is good, as having no coherence with evill, worthy of use, in as much as it is mixt with a delightfull profit: and most ancient, as being the Recreation of the first Patriarkes; wherefore now I will proceed to the Art it selfe, and the means to attain it.

The Antiquity
of Angling.

CHAP. 10.

*Of the Angle-rod, Lines, Corkes, Hookes, and other
Tooles for Angling.*

IN as much as the first ground-Worke or Substance of this Art of Angling consisteth in the implements belonging and appertaining thereunto, and that except a man bee possesst of them which are most exact, nimble, or necessary for the same, his labour is vain, and to little or no purpose imployed, and for as much as the Angle-rod is the greatest, principallest, and sole director of all other Tooles belonging thereunto, I think it not amisse to begin with the choyce and order thereof, according to the opinions of the best noted Anglers, which either have been in times past, or are at this day living.

For the choyce then of your Angle-Rod you shall understand that some Anglers are of opinion, that the best should be composed of two peeces, a main body, and a small pliant top. The main body would bee of a fine grown ground witcher, or a ground Elme, of at least nine or ten foot in length, straight, smooth, without knots, and not much dif-

fering, at either end in one substance or thicknesse. It would be gathered at the fall of the Leaf, near, or about *Al-hallontide*, and laid up in some dry place, where it may lie straight, and of it selfe season: For to beak them in the fire (as many doe) when they are green, is not so good, but after they bee well dried and seasoned of themselves, then to beak them in the fire, and set them so straight and even that an arrow cannot surpasse them, is excellent; then you may take off the upper rinde, and what with the smoake, and their own age, their colour will be so dark, that they will give no reflect into the Water, (which is a principal observation.) Your Rod being made thus straight and seasoned, you shall at the upper end thereof, with an augur, or a hot Iron, but a hot Iron is the better; burn a hole about three inches deep, and of a fingers widenesse: then on the out side of the Rod, from the top of the hole unto the bottome, you shall wrap it about either with strong double twisted thread well Waxed or pitcht, or with Shoo-makers thread many times doubled, and well waxed with Shoo-makers Wax, and the last end fastened under the last foulds, so close and so sure, that it may by no means loose; for this will keep the Rod from cleaving or breaking in that same place where the hollownesse was made.

Of the Top of
the Angle rod.

The stock being thus made, you shall into the hole fix the Top, which would be a very small ground Hazel, growing from the Earth upward, very smooth and straight, which would be cut at the latter end of the year, and lie in season all the Winter, the upper Rinde being by no means taken off, neither the Rod put into the fire at all, but onely seasoned in a good dry place, where it may lie streight, and have both the Winde and some Ayre of the fire to come unto it. This Top must be plyant and bending, yet of such a sufficient strength that it will not break with any reasonable jerk, but as it is any way bowed, so to returne again to the former straightnesse. This top wand would be of a yard and a half, or an Ell at least in length, and at the smallest end thereof would be fastned with a warp of hair, a strong loop of hair, about an inch long, to which you may at pleasure fasten your fishing

fishing line : and the bigger end of the toppe must be thrust into the socket of the stock, and made so fast that it may not loosen nor shake out with any shaking, or other reasonable violence. And all be the Withen or ground-elme are accounted the best to frame these main stockes of, yet I have seen very good stockes made both of Sallow, Beech, or Poplar : for the lighter your Rod is (so it be strong) it is so much the better, and more for the ease of him that useth it.

There be other approved good Anglers which allow onely *The Bngle rod* that Rodde which is composed all of one entire piece, and *of one peece-* think them stronger, nimblr, and lesse casuall, and these Rods they would have chosen of an excellent straight and well grown ground-Hazel, being from the bottome to the top finely rush grown, the upper end thereof being small, pliant and bending. This Rod would be gathered at the fall of the leafe, when the leaves are some fallen and some sticking : as soon as you have cut them up, you shall cut away the leaves and small sprigs, yet not so near that you hurt the Bark (for that by no means must be stird, as well for the strength of the Rod, as for the colour, which being darke will not so soon catch the eye of the Fish, and offend them) Then bringing your Rods home, you shall lay them upon a level floore, and pressing them down with good weights, to keep them from warping, let them lie and season all the Winter : Then in the Spring-time take them up, for your purpose, which is only to make the knots smooth, and to fix your loop of haire unto the upper end. Now of these Rods, the longest is the best, so it be straight and well grown; for most commonly they are so short that they will serve to fish with but in little narrow Brookes, or else in a Boat, in great Waters.

There be other Anglers, and many of the best and approvedst judgements, which allow the Angle rod of many pieces: as those which are made of Cane, each peece exceeding another one degree, in such even proportion that being fixed and thrust one within another, they will shew as one even and most straight rush-grown body, without any crookednesse or other outward evil favourednesse. These peices would not be above

*The Anglers
rod of many
peecees.*

bove four foot in length a piece, and three such peices, which make twelve foot, are sufficient for the stock of the Rodde, besides the top. Now for those ends which are the sockets, into which you fix the other Canes, you shall hoop them about with fine plates of Brasse, an inch and an halfe broad, well sodered, and smoothly filed, which will keep the Cane from cleaving : and for the toppe of this Rod, the round Whale-bone is thought the best, and surely in my conceit so it is, both for this or any other rodde whatsoever, for it is tough, strong, and most plyant. These Rods most commonly are made to have the small Canes thrust down into the wide Canes, so that a man may walke with them as with a staffe, and when he pleaseth draw them forth, and use them as occasion shall be offered. The onely exception which is taken at these kind of Roddes, is the bright colour of the Cane, which reflecting into the water, oft times scareth the Fish, and maketh them afraid to bite : But if you fish in deep and thick waters, there is no such matter, for the shadow of the Rodde is not discerned through the Sunne, only in shallow and clear Brookes it is a little hindrance, and therefore he which is a Master in this Art will Umber and darken the Rodde, by rubbing it over a gentle fire with a little Capons grease, and brown of Spain, mixt together.

Of the Lines.

Now for your Lines, you shall understand that they are to be made of the strongest, longest, and best grown Horse haire that can be got, not that which groweth on his Main, nor upon the upper part or setting on of his tayle, but that which groweth from the middle and in most part of his dock, and so extendeth it selfe down to the ground, being the biggest and strongest haire about the Horse : neither are these haire to be gathered from poor, lean and diseased Jades of little price or value, but from the fattest, soundest, and proudest Horse you can find, for the best Horse hath ever the best haire ; neither would your haire be gathered from Nagges, Mares, or Geldings, but from ston'd-Horses onely, of which the black haire is the worst, the white or gray best, and other colours indifferent. Those lines which you make for small Fish, as Gudgeon, Witling, or Menow, would be composed of three haire ; those

those which you make for Pearch, or Trout, would be of five haire; and those for the Chub or Baibel, would be of seaven: to those of three haire you shal ad one thred of silk to those of five two threds of silk; & to those of seaven three threds of silk. You shall twist your haire neither too hard nor too slack, but even so as they may twind and couch close one within another, and no more, without either snarling or gaping one from another: the end, you shall fasten together with a Fishers knot, which is your ordinary fast knot, foulded four times about both under and above, for this will not loose in the water, but being drawn close together will continue when all other knots will faile, for a hair being smooth and stiffe, will yeeld and goe back if it bee not artificially drawne together. Your ordinary Line would be betweene three and four fadome in length, yet for as much as there are diversities in the length of Rods, in the depth of waters, and in the places of standing to Angle in, it shal be good to have Lines of divers lengths, and to take those which shall be fittest for your purpose.

The colouring
of Lines.

These Lines, though the natural haire, being white or grey, be not much offensive, yet it shall not be amiss to colour them according to the seasons of the year, for so they will least scare the Fish, and soonest intice them to bite with most greediness: & of colours the best is the Water-green, which you shal make after this manner. Take a pottle of Allome water, and put thereunto a great handful of Marigolds, and let them boil wel till a yellow skum rise upon the water, then take half a pound of green Copperas, & as much Verdigrease, beaten to fine powder, & put it with the haire into the water, and so let it boyl again a pretty space, & then set it by to cool for half a day: then take out your hayr, & lay it where it may dry, & you shall see it of a delicate green colour, which indeed is the best Water-green that may be.

This colour is excellent to Angle within all clear waters where the Line lyes plain and most discovered, and will continue from the beginning of the Spring to the beginning of Winter. Now if you wil have your Lines of a yellow colour, you shall boyle your hair in Allome water, mixt onely with Marigolds, and a handfull of Turmerick: but if you cannot get Turmerick, then you shall stamp so much of green Walnut-tree leaves and mix

it with the water, and steep your hair therein twenty and four houres at-least.

Lines of this colour are good to Angle with in waters that are clear, yet full of weeds, sedge, and such like, for it is not unlike to the stalks of these weeds, and it will well continue to Angle withall the first part of the winter, as from before Michaelmas till after Christmas.

If you will have your Lines of a Russet colour, you shall take a part of allome water, and as much strong Lye, then put thereto a hand full of foot, and as much browne of Spaine, and after it hath boiled an hour or two, set it by to coole, and when it is cold steep your hair therein a day and a night, and then hang it up to dry: these coloured Lines are good to Angle with in all deep waters, whether they be Rivers or standing Pools, as Ponds, and such like, and are most in use from Christmas till after Easter.

Now if you will haue your Lines of a brown or Duskish colour, you shall take a pound of Umber and half so much Soot & seeth it in a pottle of Ale a good space, then when it is cold steep your haire therein a day and a night, and then hang them up to dry, and the colour will be perfect, yet ever the darker you would have it, the more Umber put unto it: these Lines are excellent to angle with in waters that are black deep and muddy, be they either running or standing waters, and will continue all seasons of the year whatsoever, onely in bright waters they are too black, & cast too large a shadow. Lastly, if you would have your Lines of a tawny colour, (although in the water it sheweth almost all one with the other darker colours) you shall take Lime & water, mix it together, and steep your hair therein half a day, and then take it forth and steep it double so long time in Tanners ouze, and then hang it up to dry, & the colour will be perfect: these Lines are best to angle with in moorish and heathy waters, which are of a reddish colour, and wil serve for that purpose all seasons of the year: if with this colour or the green, you mixe a silver thread it will not be a miss; and with the other colours a gold threed it is good also: and note, that at each end of your Line you make a loop, the one to fasten to the top of your
Rod

Rod, being the larger, and the other to fasten your hook-Line unto, which would be somewhat lesser.

After your Lines be made, you shall make your Corks in this manner: take of the best and thickest cork you can get, and with *Of the Cork.* a fine Razor having pared it smooth on the outside, cut it into the fashion of a long Katherine Pear, big and round at the one end, and long and slender at the other, and according to the strength of your Line, so make your work bigger or lesser, as for a Line of three hayres, a cork of an inch and half in length, and as much in compass in the thickest part is bigge enough: and for a Line of more haire, a Cork of more length and compass will become it: and indeed to speak truly, for as much as it serveth but onely for a direction to your eye to know when the fish biteth, and when you shall strike, the lesser your Cork is, the better it is, and breedeth less affright in the water, in so much that many Anglers will fish without any Cork, with a bare quill onely, but that it is not so certain, nor giveth so sure direction as the Cork doth. After you have shaped your Cork, you shall with a hot iron boar a hole long-wise, through the midst thereof, and into that hole, thrust a quill, and through the quill draw your Line, and fasten them both together with a wedge of the hard end of the goosfeather: and note that both your quill and your wedge bee white, for that breedeth least offence on the water; then place the smaller end of your cork down towards your hook, and the bigger end towards your rod, that the smaller end, sinking downe with the Hook, the bigger may float aloft and bear the quill upward, which when at any time you see or perceive puld downe into the water, then you may safely strike, for without doubt it is an assured sign that the fish hath bitten at the bait.

There be other Anglers which make their corks in the fashion of a Nunne gigge, small at both ends and big in the midst, and it is not much to be disliked, onely it is a little sooner apt to sink, and you may thereby strike before the fish have fully bitten. Others shape their Corks in the fashion of a whirle, or of a little Apple, round, flattish of both sides, and this cork is best to Angle for the greatest Fishes, because it being not so apt to

sink, will floate till the Hook be fastned, and that the Fish beginneth to shut away with the bait, so that a man then striking can seldome or never loose his labour.

Of angling
hooks.

Next to your Corks is your Hooks, and they be of divers shapes and fashions, some bigge, some litle, some between both, according to the Fish at which you angle, the best substance whereof to make them, is either old Spanish needles, or else strong Wyer drawn as neer as may be to that hight of temper, which being nealed and alaid in the fire, you may bend and bow at your pleasure. Now for the best softning of your Wyer, if you make your Hooks of old Needles, you shall need but to hold them in the blaze of a Candle till they bee red hot, and then let them cool of themselves, and they will be soft, and plyant enough; but if you make your Hooks of strong Spanish Wyer, you shall roul it round, and lay it upon burning Char-coales, turning it up and downe till it be all red hot in every place, then let it gently cool of it self, and it will be soft enough. Now for the making of your hooks, I advise you to goe to such as are best reputed for making of them, and buy of all sorts from the biggest to the least, that is to say, from that which taketh the Loach to that which taketh the Salmon, and let them lye before you for examples: then look of what sort of hooks you intend to make, and with a fine File, first make the point of you hook which would neither be too sharp, for then it will catch hold of every thing, when it should not, nor too blunt, least it faile to take hold when there is occasion: therefore in that observe a meane, making it less then a fine needle, and more sharp then a small Pinne. When you have made the point, then with a thin Knife of a very good edge, you shall cut out and raise up the beard, which you shall make greater or less, according to the bigness of the hook, and the strength of the wyer: for you must by no means cut the beard so deep, that thereby you weaken the Hook, but it must be as strong in that place as any other. When the point and beard is made, you shall with a fine pair of round Plyers turne and compass the hook about, making it round, circular-wise, being

being somewhat more then a semicircle, and ever observe that the rounder the compass or bought cometh in, that so much the better proportioned the hook is. This done, you shall leave as much as you think convenient for the shank, and then cut it off from the rest of the Wyer: which done, you shall beat the end down flat, and somewhat broader then the rest, and so polish and smooth it all over, then heating it red hot in a little Pan of Charcoales, put it suddainly into the Water, and quench it, which will bring your Hook to a full strength and hardness. Thus you see how to make hooks of all sizes and shapes, whether they be single or double Hooks, for although the quantities alter, yet the shapes doe not; and the double hook, which is the Pike-hook, is no other, but two single Hooks all of one Wyer turned contrary wayes: and this double hook must not have the Line fixt unto it, but a strong Wyer joyned unto it of three inches long, wel wound and warped with a smaller Wyer: then to it an other Wyer of the same length as if they were two severall links joyned together, and then the Line fixed to the last Link, and therefore are called armed hookes, for they defend the line from shearing or cutting in peeces with the teeth of the Pike.

Now for your single hooks, you shall thus fix them unto your Lines, take a length of your twisted Hayres, contayning that number which is fit for the Hook, and having made a strong loope at the one end, lay the other end where is no bought upon the inside of your hooke; then with a strong red silk, either single or double, according to the bigness of the hook, being well waxed, whippe and wrap the hook round about, as thick, close, and strait as may be, in such sort as you see men whippe their Bow-strings, and in the same manner make the ends of your silk fast; then with a paire of sizers cut the silk and haires off close by the hooke, and you may bee sure that they will not loose one from another, with reasonable violence.

After your hook is thus fastned to your Line, you shall then plumbe your Line, which is to fix certain peeces of Lead, according to the bigness of your Line about it, some being in length a quarter of an inch, some bigger, and some lesse, according unto

the weight of your hook, and bigness of your Cork, for these plummetts are but onely to carry downe your hook, and lay it in the bottom, neither being so heavy to make the Cork sink, nor so light as not with the smallest touch to make the Cork dip into the water; you shall then understand that your first plummet would be twelve or fourteen inches from the hook, the rest not above one inch distance one from another, not being above five or seven at most, albe some Anglers use nine, and some more, as their fancies rule them. There is in plumbing of Lines three severall fashions of plummetts used, as one long, another square, and the third in a Diamond forme, but all tending to one end, have but one use, and the long ones are accounted the best, so that they bee neatly set to, and the ends very smooth and close laid downe, so that they tangle not the Line by catching hold upon Weeds, or other trash in the bottome of the water.

Of other im-
plements for
Anglers

Thus have you seene the best choise of Rods, Lines, Corks, and Hooks, and how to fix and couple them altogether to do their severall Offices; it now resteth that we speak of other necessary implements, which should accompany the painful and industrious Angler, & they be these: Hee shall besides these before spoken of, have a large Musket bullet, through which having fixed a double twisted threed, & therof made a strong loop, he may at his pleasure hang it upon his hook, and therewith sound the depth of every water, and so know how to plumbe his lines, and place his cork in their due places: then he shall have a large ring of lead, six inches at least in compasse, and made fast to a small long line, through which thrusting your Angle rod, and letting it fall into the Water by your haire Line, it will help to unloose your hooke if it be fastned either upon weeds or other stones in the water.

Then he shall have a fine smooth board of some curious wood for shew sake, being as big as a Trencher, and cut battlement-wise at each end, on which he shall fold his severall Lines. His hooks he shall have in a dry close box; he shall have a little bag of red cloath, to carry his Wormes in, and mixe with them a little fresh mould and Fennell; then he shall either have a close stopt horne, in which he shall keep Maggots, Bobbes, Pal-
mers

mers, and such like, or a hollow Cane, in which he may put them, and Scarrabs : He shall have a close box for all sorts of live Flies, and another for Needles, Silke, Thread, Wax, and loose haire; then a roul of pitch Thread to mend the Angle-rod withall, if it chance to break, a File, a Knife, a Pouch with many purses, in which you may place all your implements whatsoever severally.

Lastly, he shall have a little fine wanded Pebble to hang by his side, in which he shall put the Fish he catcheth, and a small round Net fastned unto a poales end, wherewith he may land a Pike, or any other great Fish of that kinde whatsoever. To have also a little Boat or Cot, if you Angle in great waters, to carry you up and down, to the most convenientest places for your pastime, is also right necessary, and fit for an Angler; and thus I have shewed you the substance of the Anglers instruments.

CHAP. 2,

Of the Anglers Apparel, and inward Qualities.

TOuching the Anglers apparel (for it is a respect as necessary as any other whatsoever) it would by no means be garish, light coloured, or shining, for what soever with a glittering hew reflecteth upon the water, immediately it frighteth the fish, and maketh them flie from his presence; no hunger being able to tempt them to bite, when their eye is offended : and of all creatures there is none more sharp sighted then Fishes are.

Let then your apparell be plain and comely, of a dark colour, Anglers apparel as Ruffet, Tawny, or such like, close to your body, without tell, any new fashioned slashes, or hanging sleeves, waving loose, like sails about you, for they are like Blinks which will ever chase your Game from you : let it, for your own health and ease sake, be warme and well lined, that neither the coldnesse of the Ayre, nor the moistnesse of the water may offend you : keep your head and feet dry, for from the offence of them springeth Agues, and worse infirmities.

Now for the inward qualities of the minde, albe some Anglers Writers verres.

Writers reduce them into twelve heads, which indeed whosoever enjoyeth cannot chuse but be very compleat in much perfection, yet I must draw them into many more Branches. The first, and most especiall whereof, is, that a skilfull Angler ought to be a general Scholler, and seen in all the Liberal Sciences, as a Grammarian, to know how either to Write or Discourse of his Art in true and fitting termes, either without affectation or rudenes. Hee should have sweetnesse of speech, to perswade and intice others to delight in an Exercise so much Laudable. He should have strength of arguments to defend and maintain his profession, against Envy or slander. Hee should have knowledge in the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, that by their Aspects he may guesse the seasonableness, or unseasonableness of the weather, the breeding of stormes, and from what coasts the Windes are ever delivered. Hee should be a good knower of Countries, and well used to high wayes, that by taking the readiest pathes to every Lake, Brook, or River, his journeys may be more certain and lesse wearisome. Hee should have knowledge in proportions of all sorts, whether Circular, Square, or Diametricall, that when he shall be questioned of his diurnal Progresses, he may give a Geographical description of the Angles and Channels of Rivers, how they fall from their heads, and what compasses they fetch in their severall windings. He must also have the perfect Art of numbring, that in the sounding of Lakes or Rivers, he may know how many foot or inches each severally containeth, and by adding, subtracting, or multiplying the same, he may yeeld the reason of every Rivers swift or slow Current. Hee should not be unskilfull in Musick, that whensoever either melancholly, heaviness of his thought, or the perturbations of his own fancies stirreth up sadness in him, he may remove the same with some godly Hymne or Antheme, of which *David* gives him ample examples.

He must be of a well settled and constant believe, to enjoy the benefit of his Expectation, for then to Dispair, it were better never to be put in practise: And he must ever think when the waters are pleasant and any thing likely, that there the Creator of all good things hath stored up much of his plenty: and

and though your satisfaction be not as ready as your wishes, yet you must hope still, that with perseverance you shall reap the fulness of your harvest with contentment: Then hee must be full of love both to his pleasure and to his neighbour; To his pleasure, which otherwise would be irksome and tedious, and to his neighbour, that he neither give offence in any particular, nor be guilty of any general destruction: Then he must be exceeding patient, and neither vex nor excruciate himself with losses or mischances, as in losing the prey when it is almost in the hand, or by breaking his Tooles by ignorance or negligence, but with a pleased sufferance amend errors, and think mischances instructions to beter carefulnes.

He must then be full of humble thoughts, not disdayning when occasion commands to kneele, lye downe, or wet his feet or fingers, as oft as there is any advantage given thereby, unto the gaining the end of his labour. Then must he be strong and valiant, neither to be amazed with stormes, not affrighted with Thunder, but to hold them according to their natural causes, and the pleasure of the highest: neither must he, like the Fox which preyeth upon Lambs, imploy all his Labour against the smaller Fry, but like the Lyon that seazeth Elephants, think the greatest Fish which swimmeth, a reward little enough for the paines which he endureth. Then must he be liberal, and not working onely for his own belly, as if it could never be satisfyed; but he must with much cheerfulness bestow the fruits of his skill amongst his honest neighbours, who being partners of his gaine, will doubly renown his triumph, and that is ever a pleasing reward to vertue.

Then must he be prudent, that apprehending the Reasons why the Fish will not bite, and all other casual impediments which hinder his sport, and knowing the Remedies for the same, he may direct his Labours to be without troublesomeness. Then he must have a moderate contentation of the mind, to be satisfied with indifferent things, and not out of an avaritious greedinesse think every thing too little, be it never so abundant. Then must he be of a thankfull nature, praising the Author of all goodness, and shewing a large gratefulnesse for the least satisfaction.

Then must he be of a perfect memory, quick and prompt to call into his mind all the needfull things which are any way in his exercise to be imployed, lest by omission or by forgetfulness of any, he frustrate his hopes, and make his labour effectles. Lastly, he must be of a strong constitution of body, able to endure much fasting, and not of a gnawing stomack, observing houres, in which if it be unsatisfied, it troubleth both the mind and body, and loseth that delight which maketh the pastime only pleasing.

Cautions.

Thus having shewed the inward Vertues and qualities which should alwayes accompany a perfect Angler, it is very meet now to give unto you certaine Cautions, which being carefully observed, you shall with more ease obtain the fulness of your desires. First therefore, when you go to Angle, you shall observe that all your Tooles, Lines, or Implements be (as the Seaman saith) yare fit, and ready, for to have them ravel'd, ill made or in unreadiness, they are great hindrances unto your pleasure. Then look that your baites be good, sweet, fine and agreeing with the Season: for if they be otherwise unproper in any of their natures, they are uselesse, and you had better been at home then by the River. Then you must not Angle in unseasonable times, for the Fish not being inclined to bite, it is a strange intisement that can compell them: Then you must be carefull neither by your apparell, motions, or too open standing to give afright to the Fish, for when they are scared they fly from you, and you seek society in an empty house. Then must you labour in clear and untroubled waters, for when the Brookes are any thing white, muddy and thick, either through inundations or other trouble, it is impossible to get any thing with the angle: Then to respect the temper of the weather, for extreme wind or extreme cold taketh away all manner from fish of appetite; So doth likewise too violent heat, or rain that is great, heavy, and beating, or any stormes, Snowes, Hailes, or blusterings, especially that which commeth from the East, which of all is the worst. Those which blow from the South are best, and those which come from the North or west are indifferent: Many other observations there are, but they shall follow in their due places.

CHAP. 12.

*Of the best and worst Seasons to Angle in, and
their uses.*

BEfore I direct you in the best Seasons, and their contrary, for the general Art of Angling, I think it not amiss, a little by the way, to give you a glance or speculation how to order your Body and Art of each several water: for the manner of your standing and concealing of your self, is a material and chief point in this Art.

Know then, that if you Angle in any Pond or standing water, you shall before you fall to your businesse, with your ^{The Anglers} Plumbe, sound the water in divers places, and where you find ^{manner of} it deepest, blackest, and least transparent, there you shall stand ^{standing.} to Angle, placing your selfe under the bank, and if it be possible, so as your shadow may be carried from the water: For you must at no time, if you can chuse, let your shadow lye upon the water: and although in these deep places your standing open or close, are either of them reckoned indifferent, because the waters depth is a sufficient concealment, yet the closer you stand is accounted amongst Anglers most handsome and artificiall.

But if you goe to Angle at the River, then the best place to cast in your Line, is where it is deepest and clearest, so as you may behold the Sand or Gravell at the bottome: and in these places you shall strive to conceal your selfe as much as possible, as standing behind Poplars, Oziers, or other Trees, or under the covert of some Banke, Rock, or other ruines at the side of the River: also in covert places, where are many Weeds, rootsof Trees, and other rubbish, is good Angling, but very troublesome, for Fish lying there warme and in safety, will have a great resort thereunto, and bite freely, so that the Angler must be carefull in the putting in of his hooke, and very deliberate in striking, least doing any thing rashly, hee break his Line and Hooke, being never so little intangled.

It is good also to Angle in Whirle-pooles, for they being like pits within the Rivers, are seldome unfurnished of the greatest Fishes; also, it is good to Angle at the falls of waters, as

under Bridges, standing behind the Jawmes and Arches, or at the flood-gates of Mills, being hid with the higher Timbers. And generally where you see the Water is deepest, clearest, and calmest, being least troubled with winde or weather, is the fittest place to angle in. Other observations there are, but they will follow in more necessary places.

The best seasons to Angle in.

To returne then to our first purpose. You shall know the best season to Angle in, is from Aprill till the end of October, speaking of the general use of the pleasures; and the best houres also in general account, are from foure in the morning till nine, and from three in the afternoone till after five in the Evening, the wind blowing from South, West, or North, and the ayr temperate, inclined to warmeness: but to speak of particular observations of seasons, know that if the day be dark, close and lowering, or have a gentle whistling wind playing upon the water, it is good to angle in, and the Fish will bite with pleasure: nay, if a fine mizling dew of raine fall gently, without violence, they will then bite the faster: also after flouds are gone away, and the Rivers are come within their own banks, their first clearness recovered, and the water pure, then it is good to angle. And generally for your Summer angling chuse the coolest time of the day, for in the heat of the day Fish betake themselves to their rest, and will neither bite nor play.

But for your Winter Angling, which is from October to April, you shall not make any difference of time, if the weather be calme, for all houres of the Sun are alike, onely the noontide or mid day is most preferred, especially in Ponds and standing waters. If the water where you Angle, ebbe or flow the best time of Angling is held to be in the ebbe: yet in some places where the tide is not great, there the flood is preferred. Lastly, whensoever you see the Trout play or leap above the water, & the Pike shut in pursuit of other Fishes, it is then a very good time to Angle in, using such baies as are then meet for the month and season, as shall be shewed hereafter.

Seasons ill to Angle in.

Now for those seasons which are nought to angle in, there is none worse than in the violent heat of the day, or when the Winds are loudest, Raine heaviest, Snow and hayl extremest: Thunder and lightning are offensive, or any sharp ayre which flyeth

flyeth from the East: the places where men use to wash Sheep you shall forbear, for the very smell of the wool wil chase fish from their haunts. Land floods are enemies to anglers, so also at the fall of the leaf is the shedding of leaves into the water, & many other such like pollutions, of which we will speak something more hereafter.

Therefore, to conclude this Chapter; and to shew you as well Of Fishes.
haunts. how to find your fish, as the Art to take it being found, you shall know that the Carp, Eele & Tench do ever haunt muddy places: the first, which is the Carp, lyeth ever in the depth and bottome thereof; the Tench, among the weeds and roots of Sedges, and the Eele under stones, blockes, or the roots of Trees.

The Breame, the Chevin, and the Pike, haunt ever in the clear and sandy bottome: the Pike where you see great store of small fry; the Chevin where the stream runneth swiftest, and the shadd is greatest; and the Breame where the water is broadest, and the depth giveth greatest liberty; and generally these three sorts of fish delight more in standing waters then in running Rivers although the ancient Proverbe is.

*Ancome Eele, and Witham Pike,
In all England is none sike.*

which are Rivers in Lincoln-shire. Now the Salmon hath his haunt in the swiftest and broadest rivers, whose Channels fall down into the Sea: The Trout loveth smaller brooks, whose current is swift, clear, and gravelly, and ever hath his lodging in the deepest holes that are therein; and the Perch haunteth rivers of the same nature, only he abideth most in creeks and hollownnesses, which are about the bank; and indeed these three fishes generally, Salmon, Trout and Perch, love clear streames, being green with weeds, and the bottomes hard with gravel and pibble.

The Gudgen, the Loach, and the Bulhead, haunt ever shallowest places, and where streames are slow, yet transparent: The barbell, Roch, Dace, & Ruff, haunt the deep shady places of those brooks which are mixt with more sand then gravell, or where the clay is firm and not slimie, and delight ever to lye under the

sha-

shadows of trees, brambles or other things growing from the bank.

The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the overgrown Pike, haunteth the broad and large Meares, which are miles in compass, being deep and still, and ever lodgeth in the bottome thereof amongst the roots and tufts of Sedge, and Bulrushes, being quiet and least troubled. The Humber haunts the clayie Rivers of hie Countries, where the soyle is rich and full of Marle, or in Lakes or ponds of the same nature. The Shad and Tweat, haunt those waters which are brackish, deep, and accustomed to ebbe and flow, and where they haunt, there commonly also is found both the Mullet and Suant, all which love to lodge close and flat at the bottome of the water, so it be more Ooze then gravell.

Objection.

But here now me thinks, I heare the curious reprehend me, saying, that if these Rules should be infallible, that then no River or Pond could containe above three sorts of Fish onely, when daily Experience sheweth us, that some Rivers have ten, some twenty, and some thirty: as the Trent for example, whose antient name in French is Trianta, in Latine Triginta, and in English Thirty, derived from this ground, because there standeth upon her thirty Castles, thirty Market Townes, and are in her thirty severall sorts of fishes.

Answer.

To which I thus answer, that forasmuch as into most Rivers falleth many severall waters and many soiles, according unto the nature of those Countries through which the Channels runne, that therefore every alteration of soile may alter the breed of Fry, and many severall kinds may be in one Streame, so that the Angler in the choise of his pastime in such places, must either have a perfect knowledge how the soiles doe alter (which he may commonly know by the banks,) or else rely upon his experience, which will be the best Tutor to direct him unto the haunts of severall fishes; but for ponds or standing waters which are of one earth, there you shall surely find them best prosper, which are before rehearsed.

CHAP. 13.

*Of baits in general, and of every particular kinde: their Seasons,
Use and preservations.*

Since I have thus far orderly passed over the outward and instrumental necessities appertaining to this modest Recreation, shewing the severall tooles and implements which are to be employed therein, and have also shewed the inward and mental knowledge which should be harboured in his breast that will be an Angler; I will now proceed to speak of the Baits and inticements, which are the Agents and effecters of our desires in this pastime, without which all other implements are vaine and useless: for what doth it avail to have all other things in perfection, when this, which is the strength and life of the rest, is either imperfect or defective?

To speak then generally of baits, they are divided into three kinds, which are, Live baits, dead baits, & baits living but in appearance only. Your live baits are worms of all kinds, especially the Red-worm, the Maggot, the Bobb, the Dor, browne Flyes, Frogs, Grasshoppers, Hornets, Wasps, Bees, Snail, small Roches, Bleaks, Goodgins or Loches. Your dead baits are pasts of all makings, young brood of Wasps dried or undried, the clotted blood of Sheep, Cheese, Bramble-berries, Corne, Seeds, Cherries, and such like. And your baits which seem to live, yet are Dead, are Flies artificially made of all sorts and shapes, made of filke and Feathers about your hookes, which will serve for every severall season through the year, and being by your Line moved upon the water, seeme to be live Flies, which the fish with great greediness will catch up and devour.

Now for the seasons in which these baits are most profitable, you shall understand that the red-worme wil serve for small fish all the year long; the Maggot is good in July, the bob and Dore in May, the brown Flyes in June, Frogs in March, Grasshoppers in September, Hornets in July, Wasps and Bees in July, Snail in August, for the Roch, Bleak or gudgeon, they serve the Pike at any season: all Pasts are good in May, June, and July: dried Wasps in May: Sheeps-blood and Cheese in April.

Of flies.

The making of
flies.

prills for Bramble-berries, Corne and seeds, they are good at the fall of the Leafe. Lastly, for your dead flies, which are most proper for the Trout or Graveling, you shall know that the Dun Fly is good in March, being the lesser, but the greater Dun Fly will serve the latter end of February: the Stone-fly is good in Aprill, the Red flye, and Yellow Fly in May; the Black Fly, the dark Yellow Fly, and the Moorish Fly in June; the Tawny Fly part in May, and part of June, the Wasp Fly, and the shell Fly in July, and the cloudy dark Fly in August.

Now for the making of these Flies, the cloudy dark Fly is made of black wooll clipt from between a sheeps eares, and whipt about with a black silk, his wings of the under maile of the Mallard, and his head made black and futable, fixed upon a fine peece of Cork, and folded so cunningly about the hook, that nothing may be perceived but the point and beard only. The Shell-fly is made of fine green Floxe, and the wings of the wings of a Pew-glead: the Wasp-Fly is made of black wooll, lapt about with yellow silk, and the wings of the down of a Buzzard; the Tawny Fly is made of tawny wool, and the wings set one contrary to another, and made of the white downe of a Widgen: the Moorish Fly is made of fine flocks, shorne from a freese-gray russet, and the wings of a Drake: the bright yellow Fly is made of yellow wool, and his wings of a red Cocks yellow maine: the the sad yellow Fly is made of black wooll, with a twisted yellow silk, like a list, whipt down on either side, and the wings of the wings of a Buzzard, set on with black threed: the black Fly is made of black wooll, and lapt about with the herle of a Peacokes taile, his wings with the brown feathers of the Mallard, and some of his blew feathers on his head: the red Fly is made of red wooll, lapt about with black silk, and the wings of the maile of a Mallard, with some of thred feathers of a Capon: the Stone-Fly is made of black wool made yellow under the wings, and under the tail with silk, and the wings of drakes down: the greater Dun-Fly is made of black wooll, & his wings of the dun feathers of a drakes taile; the lesser Dun-Fly is made of dun wool, and his wings of the maile of a Partridge.

Now for the shapes and proportions of these Flies, it is impossible to describe them without painting, therefore you shall take

of these several Flies alive and laying them before you, try how neer your art can come unto nature by an equall shape and mixture of colour; and when you have made them, you may keep them in close boxes uncrushed, & they wil serve you many yeers.

Now for the preservation and keeping of your quick baits Preservation
of Baits.
(for longer then they are neat and sweet they are not good: (you shall understand, that they must not be kept altogether, but every kind several by it selfe, and nourished with such comforts as it delighteth in, when it is at liberty, or with such things as they breed in or upon when they are first taken. And first for the Red worme: when you take them, you shall put them in a bagge of red cloath, and chopping a handfull of Fennel, mixe it with half so much fresh mould being black and fertile, and they will both live and scowr therein: There be some Anglers which put wet Moss both under and above them: Others there be which put Parsly or sweet Marjoram unto them, but the former way is the best, so you observe every night to renew their Earth, or once in two dayes to refresh them with a little new Oxe dung; and thus you may keep them two months without imperfection: For the great white Maggots you shall mix with them sheeps tallow, or little bits of a beasts Liver; the best way to scowr them is to put them into a bagge of blanketting, with sand, and hang them where they may have the ayre of the fire, or other warmth, for the space of an hour or two. For Frogs and Grasshoppers, you shall keep them in wet moss, and long grass, moistned every night with Water; & when you angle with them you shall cut off their legges by the knees, and the Grasshoppers wings neer unto the body; for other wormes, as the Bob, Cadis-worme, Canker, and such like, you shall keep them with the same things you find them upon; and for all live flyes you shall use them as you take them, onely the Waspe, the Hornet, and Humble Bee, which is without sting, you shall first dry them a little in a warme oven after the bread is drawn, and then dip all their heads into sheeps blood, and then dry them againe, and so keep them in a close box, and they wil continue two or three months in all good perfection.

Now lastly, to speak of your made baits, which are Of making
paste.
the most of them will last the whole year, and as they be di-

vers, so I wil shew you how to compound every one of them in his true and perfect nature. First, to make Pastes that shall last longest; you shall take Beanc-flower, and those parts of the Conies leg which is called the Almond of the Coney, or if it bee of a fat young Whelp, or a Cat, it is as good: and to these put a like quantity of Virgin waxe, and sheeps suet, and then beat them together in a Mortar, untill they be made one body, then with a little clarified Hony temper it before the fire, and so make it up in round bals, and it will last all the year: and the use thereof is when you Angle to bait your hooke therewith, and not any Fish which swimmeth in fresh waters, but will greedily bite thereat.

There is also another Past which is of equall quality and use with this, and will last as long, and that is to take the Kidney-Tallow of a Sheep: and as much young Cheese, and beat them in a mortar till they be one body, then add to them as much wheat-flower as wil bring it to an exceeding stiffe past, then knead it before the fire, and allay the stiffenesse with life hony, and so make it up into bals.

The use of this past is like the former. Take the blood of a Sheep, and of hony like quantity, and beat them together with a lump of fresh cheese, then with the fine grated crummes of white bread, work them into a stiffe past, and so role it up in bals, and when you Angle do not baite your hooke therewith, but now and then cast little pellets thereof into the water, and it will intise the Fish to resort unto you, and to bite with great greediness.

There be others which take Bread crummes, and beat them in a Mortar with ripe Cherries (the stones being taken out) untill it come to a stiffe Past, and then knead it up into bals, and use it as you do that which was last recited: it is most approved, and very excellent for all sorts of Fish in fresh waters.

Lastly if you take the oyle of the Aspray, and Coculus Indiæ, and Assa fætida beaten, and mixt with as much life Honey, and then dissolve them in the oyle of Polypody, and so keep it in a close glass; then when you Angle annoint your baite but with this confection, & though the weather be never so unseasonable, or the fish never so ill disposed to bite, yet be sure you shall not lose

lose your Labour, but take, when all men else faile of their purpose: for the secret hath been rarely approved, and hitherto hath been concealed with great secrecie. And thus much for baits and their uses.

CHAP. 2.

Of Angle for every several kind of Fish: according to their natures.

NOW to shew you how you shall angle most properly for every several Fish, with true art, according to the nature of the fish, I think it not amiss first to begin with the Goodgin, Roch, and Dace, which being Fishes of eager bit, most foolish, least afrightfull, and soonest deceived, are the first fittest preys for young Schollers, and such as are but Learners in the Art of Angling, for the easiness of their gaining wil not only settle an unresolved mind, but give unto ignorance both comfort and encouragement.

Of the Good-
gin, Roch, and
Dace.

If then you wil Angle for any of these small Fishes in great streames, it shall be meet to take a boat, and finding the places of their haunt, which is commonly in sandy clear waters, and where they run swiftest, there Angle for them with your smallest hooks, well headed, and smallest Lines, well corkt. Your hooke would rather dragg than be an inch from the bottome, and your best bait is the Red-worme, Cod-worme, Maggot, clotted blood of Sheep cut in little bits, or else the white Spawn or brood of Wasps: and ever as soon as you see the Cork stir, suddenly strike, for they will lye nibbling at the bait, and finding the hook, forsake it. If you Angle for them in small Brooks, you shall stand under bridges, at the falls of Mills, behind Poplars, or Oziers, or any where, where the streame runneth deep and swift; and ever note that when your bit failes, you remove your place, and seek out a new standing, and withall forget not ever when you Angle for any of these fish, to cast in some of your Past before your hook, for this will make your sport much more abundant: and although the Dace out of their own nature, biteth high, and near the top of the water, yet these baits and inticements will make him stoop, and be taken easily.

Of the Carpes.

If you will Angle for the Carp, you must have a strong Rod and a strong Line, of at least seven or nine haire, and either mixt with green or watched silk: your Cork must be large long and smooth: your Leads smooth and close, and fixt neere the hook, and the hook almost of a three penny compass. He is very dainty to bite but at some special hours, as very early in the morning, or very late at night, and therefore he must be very much entised with Past: his best baits are the Moss-worme, the red worme, or the Menow, for he seldome refuseth them. The Cadis-worme is good for him in *June*, and the Maggot, Black worme, or Grashopper, in *July, August and September*. If you make him Past of soure Ale, white of eggs, and bread-crumbs, it wil very much entise him: also I would ever wish you before you fish for the Carpe, to cast in a handfull of white bread chippings into the Pond or River, for they will not only intise him to your bait, but also give you notice if you be neer his haunt, for you shall presently hear him smack above the water, and then if you miss him, either your fortune or skil is not good.

Of the Chub,
Chevin, or
Trout.

If you wil angle for the Chub, Chevin, or Trout, all your instruments must be strong and good: your rod dark and discoloured, your line strong, but small and short, your hook of a two-penny compass, and if you Angle with a Fly, then, nor Lead, nor Corke, nor quill, if otherwise, then all of a handsome and sutable proportion.

The best standing to take them is in close and concealed places, as behind Trees, Walls or Arches of Bridges: their haunts are in clear waters which runne upon Sand or Gravel: and they are in best season from *March* til *Michaelmas*, if you angle for them with dead Flyes, without Lead or Cork, I have shewed you in the former Chapter, the several flyes for each several month; but if you angle for them with other baits, then you must have both Cork and Lead, for he will bite neare the bottome, yet sometimes you may angle for him with a small Menow hang'd at your hooke by the neather parts, without Corke or Lead, and so draw the bait upon the top of the water; and both with it and with every fly, strike rather before than after he biteth. If you angle for him at the ground in *March, Aprill, May, and Sep-*

September, the Menow is a good baite, so is the Stone-fly, Caddis-worme, Bobb, red-worme, ditch canker, young froggs, the worme that breedeth on the Ozier-leaf, and the Dock-canker mixt together. In *June* Crickets and Dore-flyes are good: In *July* the Grasshopper is good, so is the Humble bee, dried Wasps or dried Hornets, or any of their young brood in the Combs. In *August* flying Pismires are good, so is the Colewort-worme, or the Maggot, and in *September* either Cherries, Mice before they have any haire, or the great Sow-worme.

I now wil Angle for the Eele, the best place is at Weares, Mil-
ponds, bridges, hollow banks, or any swift falling water: your
Line strong, and not above two elles in length, and very hea-
vily plumbd, a good round hook but no Cork, because you must
not strike till the Eele pluck: neither must you by any meanes
pull hastily, but holding your Line stiffe, with Labour and
patience tire him, least that tearing his chaps, you lose him.
The best baite is the red worme, or little peeces of sheeps
Guts.

Of the Eele.

The Flounder and Sewant are greedy biters, yet very crafty:
for they will nibble and suck at a bait a good while before they
swallow it, and if they perceive the hooke, they will flye from
it. Therefore to make them more hasty of the bait, you must ever
be moving your Line, and seldome let it lye still. They lye most
commonly in the deepest places of the River where the water is
stillest, and runneth with least force: Also they lye near unto the
bank, and delight most in the streame which is brackish, and
mixt with the salt water. Your Line must be strong and well
plumbd near to the hook; and the best bait is the red Worme, and
the young brood of Wasps.

Of the Floun-
der and Sew-
ant.

The Barbel or Grailing, which some call the Ember, are very
subtile and crafty fishes: Therefore you must be very carefull that
your baites be sweet and new, and when you angle for them
do in all things as you do for the Trout, for they bite aloft in
the Summer, and at the bottome in the Winter. Your Lines must
be extraordinary strong, and your hooks of a threpenny Com-
pass, for they are fishes of weighty bodies, and when they are
strucke, must have liberty to play and tire themselves, or else
they will indanger the breaking of your Rod, and therefore

Of the Grey-
ling or Barbel.

your Line must be of the longest size.

The best Season to angle for the Breame, is from the latter end of *February* till *September*; he is a very lusty strong fish, and therefore your tooles must be good, the baits in which he most delighteth, is in wormes of all sorts, Butter-flies, green flies, past of bread crummes, or the brood of Wasps.

Of the Tench.

The tench is a fish that ever loveth the bottome of Rivers, where the Ooze or mud is thickest, and is most fit to be angled for in the height of Summer, for at other Seasons he is not apt to bite, and all times he is very dainty.

The baites in which he delighteth most, is pasts that are very sweet and the browner the better, especially if it be made with the blood of a sheep. At the great red worme also he will bite, and so much the sooner if you mixe them with this past: the Maggot and dryed Wasp, he wil seldome refuse, chiefly being dipt in honey.

Of the Blake,
Ruffe and
Perch.

The Bleak, Ruffe, and Perch are fishes which bite neither high nor low, but for the most part in the midst of the water, therefore your Line must be very lightly plumbd, and farre from the hook. The baites which most intice them, besides the red-worme, is the house-fly in the Summer, and fat of Bacon in the winter: in April they will bite well at the Bob-worm or Maggot, and in all other seasons they seldome refuse any worme or canker. Your line would be small: and well armed from the hook a handfull with small wyer, for the teeth of the Perch will else gnaw it asunder.

Of the Pike.

The Pike is a fish of great strength and weight, in so much that you can hardly have a Line of haire to hold him; therefore your best Anglers use most commonly a Chaulk line: your Angle-rod also must have no small top, but be all of one piece and bigness, and the Line made exceeding fast from slipping; Your hook would be of the strongest wyer, white or yellow, and made double, the points turning two contrary wayes, and then armed with strong wyer a foot at least: his best bait is a little small Roch, Dace, or Menow, the hook being put in at the tail, and coming forth under the gills, and you must seldome or never let your bait lye still in the water, but draw it up and down, as though the fish did move in the water, and fled from the Pike,
for

for this wil make him more eager and hasty to bite: and having bit, you must be sure to tire him well before you take him up.

The yellow live Frog is also an excellent bait for the Pike, for you must understaud, that they naturally delight not in any dead or unmooving food.

There bee some which take a great deal of delight and pleasure to Snickle or halter the Pike, which is good when Pikes are broke out of Ponds or Rivers, and come into small Ditches or Rundles, as is oft to be seen in low-Countries. The way then to halter them is first to find the Pike where he lyeth (which in the heat of the day, you may easily doe) then take your Chaulk-line, and making a large running nooze thereof, put it gently into the water, about two feet before the nose of the Pike, then when you feele it touch the ground, cause one to goe behind the Pike, and with a poal to stirr him, then as he shooteth, meet him with your nooze, and so with a sudden and quick jerk throw him upon the Land. In this sport you must be very ready, nimble, and quick sighted, for if you give him the least time, he will escape you.

Of Snickling
the Pike.

Now lastly, touching the angling for the Salmon, albe he is a fish which in truth is unfit for your Travaile, both because hee is too huge and cumbersome, as also in that he naturally delighteth to lye in the bottomes of great deep Rivers, and as near as may bee in the midst of the Channell, yet for as much as many men esteem that best which is got with most difficulty, you shall understand that the baite in which he most delighteth are those which serve for the Trout, as past or flyes in the Summer, and Red-wormes, Bob-wormes, or Cankers on the water-docks after *Michaeimas*. And thus much for the Art of Angling, and taking of each severall sort of fish which live in the fresh or brackish waters.

Of the Sal-
mon.

CHAP.

CHAP. 15.

Of taking Fish without Angles, and first of laying Hooks.

THe laying of Hooks to take fish in the night, is most commonly used for the Pike, in great broad Water or Meeres, full of Sedge, Bulrushes, and other weeds, being very deep and muddy: Some doe use to lay them for the Eele also, but you shall understand, that if you lay for the Pike, you must by no means let your hook go to the bottome, but with a float keepe it half a foot from the ground, but if you lay for Eeles, then let your hooks be smaller, and sink as low as they will.

Now for the manner of laying them you shall baite the hooks as you did when you Angled, with Menow, Roch, Dace, Goodgen, or Millers-thumbe: and being made fast to strong pack-thread, fasten also that pack-thread to a strong cord, which cord if it be three fadome in length may hold sixteen or twenty hooks. Then fixing two strong stakes into the Earth, fasten the two ends of the big cord to the two stakes, and so let it lye from Sun set untill Sun rise, and you shall never faile, but some of your hookes will have taken. Onely observe if you lay for Pikes, to lay in the midst of the water, neer unto the Sedge and Weeds: but if you lay for Eeles, lay very neer the Banks, so there be no hollow or rotten trees growing thereon.

Now if you would with these laid hooks take any other sort of Fish, you shall lay such hooks as are fit for them: and before you depart away, cast into the water good store of pellets of those pasts which are proper for the fishes you would take: as the past which is made of Branne, Sheeps bloud, Garlick, and Lees of Wine, will take all sorts of small fish: that past which is made of sheeps Liver, Guts, Hogges bloud, Bread crummes, and Opoponaxe, will bring Perch, Tench, Carpe, or Breame unto your hooks, and that past which is only made of Rue, Pine-apple kernels, Beane-meal and Hony, will bring the Salmon, the Trout, Chevin, or Barbels unto your hookes at all times of the year.

CHAP. 16.

*Of preserving Fish from all sorts of
devourers.*

AMongst all the ravenous Creatures which destroy Fish, there is none more greedy than the Otter, whose onely food being thereon, hourly lyeth in waite to consume them: Therefore though some Fisher-men use to take them with a Wheele made with a double tunnel, and called by the name of the Otter-wheele, whose practise is so ordinary, that every Fisher-man knowes the use of the same; Yet for a more easie and ready way to destroy him, you shal as near as you can find out his haunt, and the holes that are in the bank, and under the Roots of Trees where he lodgeth, and then take a great Eele, and flitting her back above her navel, put in three or four lumps of *Arsnick*, and then stitch up the skin again, and so lay the Eele from the navel downward in the water, and from the navel upward out of the water: which when the Otter finds, it is his property to eat unto the navel and no further, which if he do, it is certaine that it is the last he will eat.

Next to the Otter, the Herne is a great devourer of Fish, especially the small frye, or that which lives in shallow places; therefore to destroy the Herne, you shal take a strong Barbel hook, and baite it, either with a Menow, or a peece of Doggs flesh: colour your line green, and lay it in a shallow place made fast to some stake, where the Herne may wade to the knee to take it, and as soon as he hath swallowed it, he shal no more go from the place.

Now, for as much as the Fowl is a great destruction unto the young Spawn or Fry of Fish, it shall be good for the preservation thereof, to stake down into the bottome of your Ponds good long Kids or Faggots of brush-wood, mixt with the boughes of green Willowes, or Oziers, in which the Fish casting their Spawn, it will be a defence for them, till they be able to flye into better safety.

Next to the Hern the water-rat is a great destroyer of young
fish.

fish, especially Trouts, Crevilles, or any that lye in holes in the banks: the best way to destroy them is by hunting them with water-Doggs which is a very good sport, and I have seen twenty kild in an afternoon: but some do use to take them with hutches, or dead-fals, set in their haunts, but the former way is the better.

Next them the Sea-pye, and Sea-mew, is a great Devourer or consumer of Fish, and there is no better way to take him than by setting Rods drest with water Lime, and set shoring on the edge of the water, one gesse or row over another, in such places as the Water is most shallowest, and upon some tufts of green Weeds lay a fish for a baite under the rods, at which he can no sooner strike but he is presently taken.

Next these the Kings Fisher (which is a small Greene bird) is a great destroyer of Fish, and the way to take him is to marke his haunt where he commonly sitteth, which is ever in some bush next the River: then set a little Cradle of limed straws about his seat, and they will quickly take him, for he seldome changeth, but ever sitteth upon one bough.

Now to conclude, for the Cormorant, the Morehen, the bald coot, or the Ospray, which destroy all kind of fish whatsoever, there is no way better to kill them then by watching their haunts, to shoot at them with a Fowling peece, and in the breeding time of the year to destroy their nests.

CHAP. 17.

Of the Ordering of Ponds, for the nourishment of Fish.

THERE is nothing that killeth Fish, or maketh them to prosper worse, than putrified and stinking water: neither is there any thing which corrupteth water sooner than Weeds, Sedge, and such filthiness being suffered to grow therein; Therefore it shall be good once in three years for to cleanse your Ponds of all manner of Weeds and filth, which with a small Boat and a sharp hook you may easily do at the fall of the lease, for to cut them in the Spring doth increase them. Now if your Ponds be much subject to mud, as for the most part those in clay

Coun-

tries are, then it shall be good once in seven years to drain them, and lade them, and this would be done at the beginning of the Spring; and such fish as you are willing and meane to preserve, you shall put into smaller pits or stewes, and the other dispose at your pleasure: then causing the mud to be troden with mens feet as you tread Mortar, you shall see all the Eccles rise aloft, which when you have taken also, then with shovels and trough Spades cast out all the mud and filth (which is a singular compost for Land) upon the Bank: then fodge the bottom of the Pond, and the sides with green foddies, and fix them hard into the Earth with small stakes of Sallow, and these sides wil nourish the Fish exceedingly.

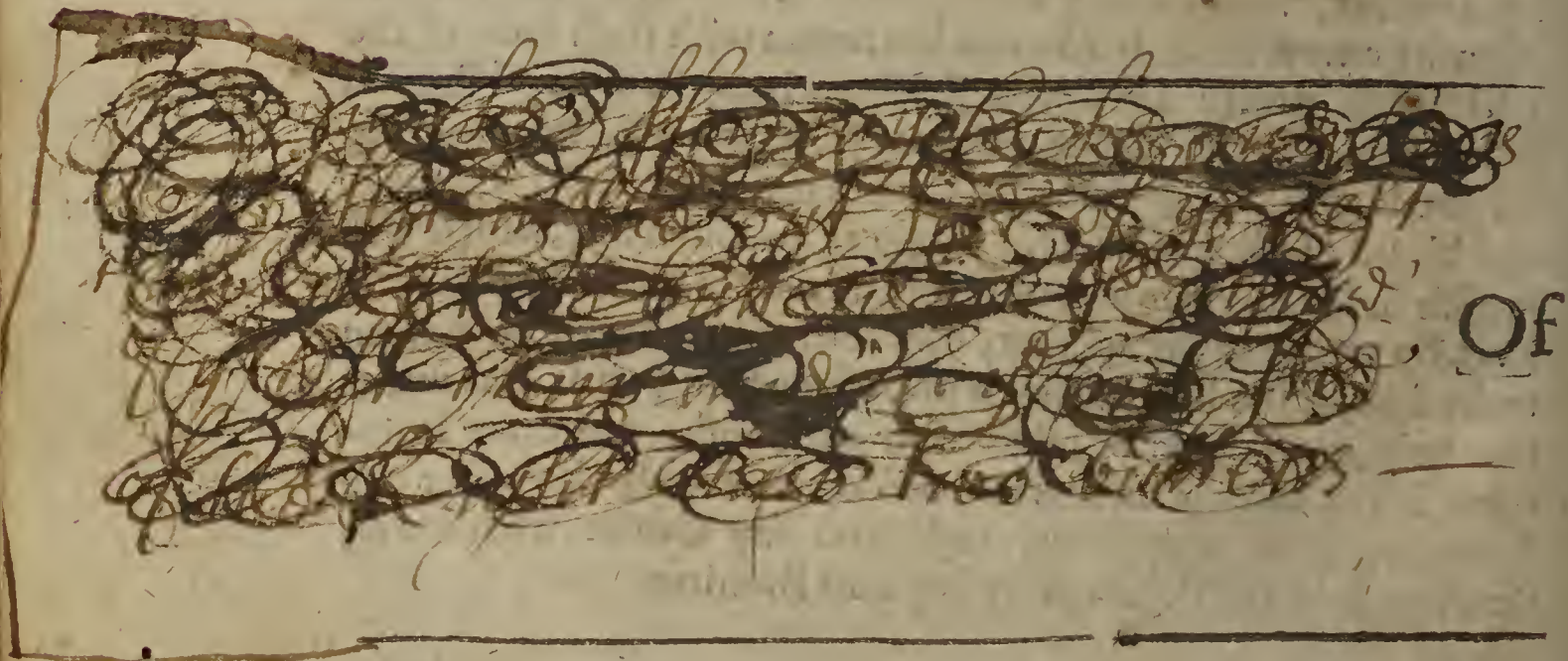
This done, if your Pond have not any fresh Spring in it, then you shall lade the water back againe into it, and then draining your stewes, take out your store of Fish, and put them againe into your Pond, observing ever that there be two parts spawners and but a third melters.

These pits and small stewes, how so ever others write to the contrary, are better for feeding of fish, then breeding: therefore you shall ever keep them with fresh water, and placing so one by another, that you may empty them at pleasure, once in three months renew their banks and bottomes with fresh fods of the fruitfullest grasse: also, you shall put into them good store of small Fry of Roch, Dace, Menow, Loch, and Miller-thumbes, for the bigger Fish will feed thereon: also the inward Garbage and bloud of Sheep, Calves, Hogges, and such like, which will fat fish suddainly, for you must know that as the Fish in Rivers have, by vertue of the current, ever something brought to them to feed on, so the Fish which is imprisoned in ponds and wants that help, must either be relieved, or else perish, and there is nothing better to feed them with, then that before spoken of, or else Brewers graines, chippings, curds, and any Corne whatsoever, throwne into the Ponds Morning and Evening.

CHAP. 18.

Of the best Water-Lime.

THe best water-Lime that can be made, and which will most surely hold within the water, is to take a pound of the strongest Bird-lime, and wash it in nine running waters, untill there be no hardness in it, and then beat out the water cleane, and dry it. Which done, put it into an earthen pot, and adde thereto as much Capons grease as will make it runne, two spoonefulls of strong vinegar, a very little Lamp Oyle, and Venice Turpentine, and boil them all gently together upon a soft fire, stirring it continually. Then take it from the fire, and let it cool, then at any time when you meane to use it, warme it, and then annoint either your Rods, Buskes, Strawes, or Lines, and no water will take away the strength.





Of the fighting Cock.

CHAP. 19.

*Of the Choyce, Ordering, Breeding, and Dyeting of the
fighting-Cock for Battell.*



Ince there is no pleasure more Noble,
Delightsome, or void of couzenage
and deceit then this pleasure of Cock-
ing is; and since many of the best wis-
domes of our Nation have been plea-
sed to participate with the delights
therein, I think it not amiss, as well
for the instruction of those which are
unexperienced, as fortifying of them
which have some knowledge therein,

to declare in a few Lines the Election, Breeding, and Secrets of
Dyeting the fighting Cock, which having been hitherto con-
cealed and unwritten of, is (for our pleasure sake) as worthy a
general knowledge as any delight whatsoever.

To speak then first of the choise of the fighting Cock, you shall understand that the best Characters you can observe in him, is the Shape, Colour, Courage, and sharp heele: for his shape, the middle and different size is, ever accounted best, because they be ever most matchable, strong nimble, and ready for your pleasure

The choyce of
the Cock for
battel.

sure in his battle: and so the exceeding little Cock is as hard to match, and is commonly weak and tedious in his manner of fighting. Hee would be of a proud and upright shape, with a small head, like unto a Spar-hawke, a quick large eye, and a strong back, crookt and bigge at the setting on, and in colour futable to the plume of his Feathers, as black, yellow, or reddish. The beame of his legge would be very strong, and according to his Plume, blew, gray or yellow: his spurres long, rough, and sharpe, a little bending and looking inward.

For his colour, the gray pyle, the yellow pyle, or the red with the black brest, is esteemed the best: the pide is not so good, and the white and dun are the worst. If he be red about the head, like skarlet, it is a signe of lust, strength and courage, but if he be pale it is a signe of sickness and faintness.

For his courage, you shall observe it in his walk, by his treading, and the pride of his going, and in his pen, by his oft crowing. For the sharpness of his heele, or as Cockmasters call it, the narrow heele, it is only seen in his fighting, for that Cock is sayd to be sharp heeld or narrow heeld, which every time he riseth hitteth, and draweth bloud of his adversary, gilding (as they tearme it) his spurs in bloud, and threatning at every blow an end of that battel.

And these Cocks are surely of great estimation, for the best Cock-masters are of opinion, that a sharp heeld Cock, though he be a little false, is much better then the truest Cock which hath a dull heele, and hitteth seldome, for though the one fights long yet he seldome wounds, and the other though he wil not indure the uttermost hewing, yet he makes a very suddaine and quick dispatch of his business, for every blow puts his adversary in danger.

But that Cock which is both assuredly hard, and also very sharp heeld, he is to be esteemed, and is of the most account above all other, and therefore in your general Election chuse him which is of a strong shape, good colour, true valour, and of a most sharp and ready heel.

Now for the breeding of these Cocks for the battel, it is much diffe-

different from those of the dunghill, for they are like Birds of prey, in which the female is ever to be preferred and esteemed before the Male, and so in the breed of these Birds, you must be sure that your Hen be right, that is to say, she must be of a right plume, as grey, grissell, speckt or yellowish, black or brown is not amiss: she must be kindly unto her young, of large body, well poaked behind for large Eggs, and well tufted on the crown, which shewes courage: if she have weapons she is better, but for her valour it must be excellent, for if there be any sort of cowardise in her, the chickens cannot be true. The breeding of the battle Cock.

And it is a note amongst the best breeders, that the perfect Henne from a Dunghill-cock, wil bring a good chicken, but the best Cock from a Dunghill hen can never get a good bird: and I have knowne in mine own Experience, that the two famousst Cocks that ever fought in these dayes, the one called Noble, the other Grissell, begot on many ill hennes very bad Cocks; but the most famous henne links never brought forth ill Bird how bad soever her Cock were.

Having then unto perfect Cocks got perfect hennes, (for that is the best breeding) you shall know that the best season of the year to breed in, is from the increase of the Moon in *February*, to the increase of the Moon in *March*, for one *March* Bird is ever better worth then three at any other season. You shall place her pen in which she sitteth, to stand warm, and to make her bed of soft and sweet straw, for they be much tenderer then the Dunghills are, neither shall you suffer any other Fowl to come in her view where she sits, for it will move her to displeasure, and make her to indanger her Eggs.

You shall also observe in her sitting, whether she be busie to turne her Egges (which is a good signe in a hen) and if she be slack, you shall help her at at such times as she riseth from her nest, and ever be sure that when she commeth from her nest, to have meat and water ready for her, lest being forced to seek her food, she suffer her Eggs to cool too much: also, you shall have Sand, Gravell, and fine sifted ashes in the roome where she sitteth, in which she may bath and trim her selfe, at her pleasure.

After one and twenty dayes is the time of their hatching, and

and if when they are new hatched, she doe neglect to cover and keep the first warm til the rest be disclosed, you shall observe her, and take those that are first opened, and lapping them in warm Wool, lay them within the ayr of the fire til the rest be hatcht, & then put them all under her, & keeping both the hen & them exceeding warm, for they be soe tender that the least cold will kill them, and suffer neither them nor the hen to go abroad into the ayre till they be a month old: and let them have store of food, as Oat-meale, Cheese parings, Chilter-wheate, and such like, and a large room to walk in, the floor being board; for the earth floore is too moyst, and the plaster-floore too cold.

After they are a month old, you shall let them walke in some grasse court or green place, where they may have store of Worms, but by all means be sure there be no stinking puddles of water in it, no sinks, nor filthy Channels, for it is the greatest poyson that can be to Birds of this nature, and breedeth those Diseases which are most mortall: if every morning before they goe forth, you perfume them and their roome with Rosemary, or Pennyroyall burnt, it is a great preservation against all those infirmities; or to chop Leek blades amongst their Meat is very good also.

In this sort you shall nourish them till you may distinguish the Cock-Chicken from the hen, and then seeing their Combs or Wattels but appear, you shall cut them away, and so anoint the sore with sweet Butter till it be whole. This will make them have fine small, slender, and smooth heads, whereas to suffer the Combe to grow to his bigness, and then cut it away, it will make him have a gouty thick head, with great lumps: neither is the Flux of blood wholesome, for the least losse of blood in a feathered soule, is exceeding mortall, and very dangerous.

You shall suffer your Cock-Chickens to go together with their hens till they beginne to fight, and peck one at another, but then you shall separate them, and disperse them into several walkes; and that walke is the best for a fighting Cock which is farthest from resort, as at Windmills or Water-mills, Grange-houses, and such like, where hee may live with his henns without

out the offence or company of other cocks. Lodges in Parks are also good, and so are Conie-warrens, only they are a little too much haunted with vermine, and that is dangerous: let the feeding place for your cockes be upon soft dry ground, or upon boardes: for to feed upon paved Earth, or on Plaster floores will make their beaks weak, blunt, and not apt to hold fast. Any white corn is good food for a cocke in his walke, and so are tofts or crusts of bread steeped in drinke, or mans Urine, for it will both scowr and coole them inwardly.

If your chickens begin to crow (not being six moneths old) clear and lowd, or at unseasonable times, doe not esteeme them, for it is an apparent signe of cowardise and falshood: for the true cock is very long before he get his voyce, and when he hath it, he observes his hours with the best judgement. Unto your fighting cock three hennes are sufficient, five are with the most, for they are so hot of nature, and will tread so much, that they soone consume their naturall strength.

A cock would not be put to the battel before he be two yeers old, at which time he is perfect and compleat in every member, for to suffer him to fight when his spurres are but warts, you may well know his courage, but never his goodnes.

You must also have an especiall care to the Perch whereon your cock sitteth when he rousteth, for if it be too small in the grype, or crooked, or so ill placed that he cannot sit, but he must straddle with his legges, any of these faults will make him uneven heeld, and whatsoever he was naturally, yet by this accident he wil never be good striker, for the making of the Perch either maketh or marreth the cock. Therefore to prevent this fault, the best way is to have in your Roust a row of little Perches, not above seven or eight inches in length, and not a foot from the ground, so that your cock may with ease go up to them, and being set, must of force have his leggs stand neer together. It is a rule, that he which is a close siter is ever a narrow striker.

Let the footstool of the Perch be round & smooth, & about the bigness of a mans arme. Yet for your better knowledge, because words cannot so well expresse these quantities, it shall not be a-

mills for you to go to some famous Cockmasters house and view the Perches which are within his feeding Pennes, and according to those proportions frame your owne, for the Perch is the making and spoiling of any Cock whatsoever.

Againe, you must be carefull, that when your Cock doth leap from his Perch, that the ground be soft whereon he lighteth, for if it be hard or rough, it will make your Cock grow gowty, and put forth knots upon his feet.

The dyeting
of cocks for
the battel.

Of taking up
Cocks.

Of the Cock
Pen.

Of his dyet.

Now lastly, for the dyeting and ordering of a Cock for a battel, which is a secret yet never divulged, but kept close in the breasts of some few, and for as much as in it only consisteth all the ground and substance of the pleasure, the best Cock undyeted, not being able to encounter with the worst Cock that is dyeted, you shall understand, that the time to take up your Cocks is at the latter end of *August* (for from that time til the latter end of *May* Cocking is in request) and having viewed them well, and see that they are sound, hard feathered, and full summed, you shall put them into severall Pennes, the models whereof you may behold in every Cock-masters or Inne-keepers house, having a moving Perch in it, to set at which corner of the Pen you please.

This Pen should be made of very close boards, well joyned together all but the fore-front, which would be made open like a Grate, one Barre two inches distant from another, and before the Grate two large Troughes of soft wood, one for his meat, the other for his water. The dore of the Grate should be made to lift up and down, of such largeness that you may with ease put your cock in and out, and dayly cleanse the pen to keep it sweet and wholesome.

This Pen would be at least three foot in height, and two foot in square every way, and many of them may be joyned in one front, according to the bigness of the roome, in which they are built: and also one above another, only with over-shadowing boards, so that one cock may not see another.

When your Cock, as aforesaid, is put up into his Pen, you shall for three or four daies feed him only with old Mancher, the crust pared away, and cut into litle square bits, and you shall

shall give him to the quantity of a good handfull at a time, and you shall feed him three times in a day, that is to say, at Sun rise, at high noone, and at Sun set. You shall ever let him have before him the finest, coldest, and sweetest Spring-water that you can get.

After he hath been thus fed four dayes, and his Corn, Worms, Gravel, and other course feeding gone from him, in the Morning take him out of the Pen, and another Cock also, and putting a paire of Hots upon each of their heeles, which Hots are soft bumbasted roules of Leather, covering their Spurres, so that they cannot hurt or bruise one another, and so setting them down on the green grasse, let them fight and buffet one another a good space, as long as in their teaching they doe not wound or draw blood one upon another; and this is called the sparring of Cocks: it heateth and chafeth their bodies, and it breaketh the fat and glut, which is within them, and maketh it apt to cleanse and come away.

Of Sparring
of Cocks.

After your Cocks have sparred sufficiently, and that you see them pant and grow weary, you shall take them up, and taking off their Hots, you must have deep straw baskets made for the purpose, with sweet soft straw to the middle, and then put in your Cock, cover him with sweet straw up to the top, and then lay on the lid close, and there let your Cock stowe and sweat till the Evening.

But yet before you put him into the stowe, you shall take Butter and Rosemary finely chopt, and white Sugar candy, all mixt together, and give him a lump thereof, as much as your thumb, and then let him sweat, for the nature of this scowring is to bring away his grease, and to bread breath and strength. You may in time of necessity, for want of these straw baskets stow your Cock in a Cock-bagge, by laying straw both under and above him, but it is not so good, because the Ayre hath more power to passe thorow it.

After four of the clock in the Evening, you may take your Cock out of the stowe, and licking his head and eyes all over with your tongue, put him into his Penne, and then taking a good handful of bread, small cut, put it into his trough, and then pissing into the trough, also give it him to eat, so as he may

take his bread out of the warme urine, for this will make his scouring worke, and cleanse both his head and body wonderfully.

Now you shall understand, that the bread which you shall give him at this time, and at all other times during his dyeting, shall not be Manchet, but a special bread made for the purpose, in this manner: you shall take of wheat-meal half a Peck, and of fine oate-meal-flower as much, and mixing them together, knead them into a stiffe past, with Ale, the white of a dozen Eggs, and half a pound of Butter, and having wrought the dowe exceeding well, make it into broad thinne cakes, and being three or four daies old, and the blisterings of the outside cut away, cut into little square bits, and give it the Cock.

There be some others that in this bread will mixe Lycoras, Annis-seeds, and other hot Spices, and will also in the Cock water steep slices of Lycoras, but it is not commendable, for it is both unnatural and unwholsome, and maketh a Cock so hot at the heart, that when he comes to the latter end of a battle, he is suffocated and overcome with his own heat: therefore I advise men of judgement, to take that for the best dyet which is most natural, and least contrary unto the Fowles ordinary feeding.

But to returne to my former Discourse, after you have fed your Cock thus for all night, you shall the next day let him rest, and onely give him his ordinary feedings of Bread and Water, then the next day (which is the second day after his sparring) you shall take him into a fayre even green Close, and there setting him down, having some Dunghil-Cock in your armes, you shall shew it him and so run from him, and entice him to follow you, and so chase up and down halfe an hour at least, suffering him now and then to have a stroke at the Dunghill-Cock. And when you see that he is well heated and panteth, you shall take him up and bear him into your Cock-house, and there first give him this scouring: Take of Butter, which hath no salt, halfe a pound, and beat it in a Mortar with the leaves of Herb of Grace, Isop, and Rosemary, till the Herbes cannot be perceived, and that the Butter is brought to a greene
Salve

Salve, and of this give the Cock a roule or two, as big as your thumbe, and then stowe him in the basket, as is before said, till Evening, and then feed as was formerly declared.

The next day you shall let him rest and feed, and the next day after, you shall sparre him again, and thus every other day for the first fortnight, you shall either sparre or chase your Cock, which are the most naturallest and kindliest heates that you can give him, and after every heat, you shall give him a scouring: for this will break and cleanse from him all grease, glut, and filthynesse, which lying in his body, makes him puffed, faint, and not able to stand out the latter end of a battel.

Having fedde your Cocke thus the first fortnight, the second fortnight you shall also feed him in the same manner, and with the same food, but you shall not sparre him, or give him heats above twice in a week at the most, in so much that thrice or four times in the fortnight will be sufficient, and each time you shall stowe and scoure him, according to the nature of his heats, that is to say, if you heat him much, you shall stowe him long, and give him of your scouring the greater quantity: if you finde that he is in good breath, and needeth but slight heats, then you shall stowe him the lesse while, and give him the lesse of the scowring.

Now to the third fortnight, which maketh up the fix weeks compleat (being a time sufficient to prepare a Cock for his battel) you shall feed him as aforesaid, but you shall not sparre him at all, for fear of making his head tender or sore, neither give him any violent exercise, but onely twice or thrice in the fortnight, moderately, let him run and chase up and down, to maintain his wind, and now and then cusse a Cock, which you shall hold to him in your hands, which done, you shall give him his scouring well round in the poudre of Sugar-candy, white or brown, but brown is the better, for the Cock then being come to perfect breath, and having no filth in his body for the scouring to work on, it will work and cause operation upon the vitall parts, and make the Cock sick, which the Sugar-candy will prevent, and strengthen nature against the medicine.

The matching
of Cocks.

After the end of six weekes feeding, finding your cock in lust and breath, you may fight him at your pleasure, observing that he have at least three daies rest before he fight, and well emptied of his meat before you bring him into the Pit.

Now when you bring him into the Pit to fight, you must have an especiall care to the matching of him, for in that art consisteth the greatest glory of the Cock-master, for what avail-eth it to feed never so well, if in the matching you give that advantage which overthroweth your former labour? Therefore in your matching there are two things to be considered: that is, the length of cocks, and the strength of cocks: for if your adversary-cock be too long, yours shall hardly catch his head, and then he can never indanger eye or life: and if he be the stronger, he will overbear your cock, and not suffer him to rise, and strike with any advantage: therefore for the knowledge of these two rules, though experience be the best Tutor, yet the first, which is length, you shall judge by your eye, when you gripe the cock about the waist, and make him shut out his legs, in which posture you shall see the utmost of his height, and so compare them in your judgement. Nor for his strength, which is known by the thicknesse of his body, for that cock is ever held the strongest which is the largest in the garth, you shall know it by the measure of your hands, gryping the cock about from the points of your great fingers, to the joynts of your thumbes, and either of these advantages by no meanes give to your adversary, but if you doubt losse in the one, yet be sure to gain in the other: for the weak long cock will rise at more ease, and the short strong-cock will give the surer blow, so that because all cocks are not cast into a mould, there may be a reconciliation of the advantages, yet by all means give a little as you can.

Of preparing
cocks to the
fight.

When your cock is equally matcht, you shall thus prepare him to the fight, first with a pair of fine cock shears you shall cut all his Maine off, close unto his neck, even from his head unto the setting on of his shoulders, then you shall clip off all the Feathers from his taile close unto his Rumpe, where the more skarlet that you see in his Rumpe, in the better estate of body the cock is. Then you shall take his wings, and spreading them forth by the length of the first feather of his rising

wing, clip the rest slope wise with sharpe points, that in his rising he may therewith indanger the eyes of his adversary: then with a sharpe Knife you shall scrape smooth, and sharpen his his spurs.

Lastly, you shall see that there be no feathers about the crown of his Head for his Foe to take hold on, and then with your spittle, moistning his head all over, turne him into the Pit to move his fortune. When the battle is ended, the first thing you do, you shall search wounds, and as many as you can find you shall with your mouth suck the blood out of them, then wash them very well with warm Urine, to keep them from Rancling, and then presently give him a roul or two of your best scowring, and so stowe him up as hot as you can, both with sweet straw and blanketting in a close basket for all that night; then in the morning take him forth, and if his head be much sweld, you shall suck his Wounds againe, and bath them with warwe Urine, then having in a fine bag the powder of the Herb Robert, well dryed, and finely seift, pounce all the sore places therewith, and then give the cock a good handful of Bread to eat out of warme Vrine, and so put him into the stove againe, in the same manner as before mentioned, and by no meanes let him feele the ayre untill all the swelling be gone, but twice a day suck his wounds, dresse him, and feed him, as is aforesaid.

The Ordering
of cocks after
battel, and the
curing them.

But if he have received any hurt, or blemish in his Eye, then you shall take a leaf or two of right ground Ivy, not that which runneth along the ground, and is of the ignorant so called, but that which growes in little tufts in the bottome of hedges, and is a little rough leafe, and having chewd it very well in your mouth, and suckt out the juyce, spit it into the eye of the cock, and it will not only cure it of any wound, or any blow in the Eye, where the sight is not pierced, but also defend it from the breeding of filmes, Hawes, Warts, or any such other infirmities which quite destroy the sight: Observing that you doe not cease to dresse the Eye therewith so long as you shall perceive any blemish therein.

Now if your cock have in his fight veyned himselfe either by narrow striking, or other crosse blow, you shall find out the wound

wound, and presently bind thereunto the fine soft down of a hare, and it will both staunch it and cure it.

For any other casual infirmity or sickness which shall happen unto cocks, look in the former book called *Cheap and Good*, & you shall find them set down at large, onely I will give you this one small remembrance, that after you have put forth your wounded cocks to their walkes, and come to visit them a month or two after, if you find about their heads any swollen bunches, hard, and blackish at one end, you shall know that in such bunches are unsound chokes: Therefore presently with your Knife you shall open the same and crush out the chokes with your thumbs, then with your mouth suck out all the corruption, and then fill the holes full of fresh Butter, and it will cure them. And thus much for the nature of the Cock, and how to keep him for his best use.

FINIS.



The Table of the Country Contentments.

O F hunting in generall, and all the particular knowledges belonging thereunto. page 1	Correction of swift hounds faults. 10
The necessity and use of recreation. 2	Of high way hounds. <i>ibid.</i>
The praise of hunting. 3	The kennell for exercise of the body. <i>ibid.</i>
What hunting is. <i>ibid.</i>	Of the hounds kennell. 12
The diversities of chases. <i>ibid.</i>	The situation of the kennell. <i>ib.</i>
The diversities of hounds. <i>ib.</i>	Of feeding of hounds. 14
The colours of hounds. <i>ibid.</i>	Diversities of meats. <i>ibid.</i>
The shape and proportion of hounds. 4	The manner of feeding. <i>ibid.</i>
The composition of kennels. 5	Meat for sick and weak hounds. 15
The middle siz'd Dog for curing. 6	Best houres of feeding. <i>ibid.</i>
For sweetness of cry. 6	A proportion of meat. <i>ibid.</i>
For loudness of cry. 7	Ordering of hounds after hunting. 16
For deepness of cry. <i>ibid.</i>	The curing of diseases in hounds. <i>ibid.</i>
For training of horses. <i>ibid.</i>	Of killing fleas and lice. <i>ibid.</i>
A good caveat to Gentlemen. 8	To kill worms. <i>ibid.</i>
Objection against swift hounds. 9	Biting with venomous beasts. 17
The answer to the objection <i>ibid.</i>	Biting with a mad dog. <i>ibid.</i>
	Of a mad dog and the signes <i>ibid.</i>
	Of gauling. <i>ibid.</i>
	N Of

The Table.

Of a tetter.	18	The hunting of the Hare.	ibid.
For the itch.	ibid.	Where to find Hares.	ibid.
For the mangy or scab.	ibid.	The knowledge of the Hares	
Of Wounds.	ibid.	forme.	27.
Of a canker in the eare.	ibid.	The Hares sleights and shifts	ibid.
Of surbaiting.	19		
Of bruiſes.	ibid.	The hunting of the Fox and	
For the ſtone.	ibid.	Badger.	28.
For coſtivenesſs.	ibid.	Of hawking with all ſorts of	
For any diſeaſes in the eares.	ibid.	Hawks.	29.
	ibid.	Kinds of Hawks.	ibid.
For ſore eyes.	ibid.	The flights of Hawks.	ib.
For broken bones.	20	The ordering of hawks.	ib.
Of the breeding of hounds.	ibid.	The managing of Hawkes.	
	ibid.		30
Hounds muſt ſate one another.	ibid.	The luring of Hawkes.	ibid.
	ibid.	Bathing of hawks.	ibid.
The months to breed in.	ibid.	The enſeaming, giving, caſting,	
Under which ſigns to breed.		and ſcowering.	31.
	21	Of flying at the Pheasant or	
Ordering of Bratches after	ibid.	Partridge.	ibid.
whelping.	ibid.	Of flying at Fowl.	32
When to wean whelps.	ibid.	Helps for faults in long winged	
How to enter whelps,	ibid.	Hawkes.	33.
Obſervations in the entring of	ibid.	Of the ſtand.	ib.
whelps.	ibid.	Againſt frowardneſs.	ibid.
Of chaſes in general.	23	To make a hawk inward.	34.
Of the Stagge and his profits,	ibid.	To keep a hawk in high flying.	ibid.
	ibid.		ibid.
How to know an old Stagge.	24	To bring Hawkes upward.	ibid.
The caſting of heads.	ibid.		ibid.
How to find a Stagge.	ibid.	Faults in ſhort winged Hawkes.	ibid.
The hunting of the Stag.	25		ibid.
To know when a Stagge is wea-	ibid.	Of turning taylor.	ibid.
ry	ibid.	If a hawk will not fly at all.	ibid.
Of the Buck.	26		ibid.
Of the Hare:	ibid.	Too much fondneſs of the man.	
Of her profits.	ibid.		35

The Table

Mewing of long winged Hawkes.	ibid.	Of shooting in Crofbowes.	46.
Mewing at the stone.	ibid.	Of Bowling.	ibid.
Mewing at large.	ibid.	Of Tennis and Baloon bals.	ib.
Mewing of short winged hawks.	ibid.	The whole Art of Angling.	47
		The use of Angling	ibid.
When to draw Hawks.	36	The antiquity.	49
Diseases in Hawks.	ibid.	Of the angle rods, lines, corks &c.	ibid.
Of coursing with Greyhounds.	ibid.	Of the top of the angle rod,	50
Breeding of Grey hounds.	ibid.	Angle rod of one peece.	51
Best place for breed.	37	Angle rod of many peeces.	ibid.
The best Greyhound.	ibid.	The Line.	52
Nimbleness in Greyhounds.	ibid.	Colouring of Lines.	53
		Of the Corke.	55
Difference betwixt dogs & bitches.	38	Of Angle hooks.	56
Dogs and bitches for breed.	ibid.	Of other implements.	58
The shape of Greyhounds.	ibid.	Of the Anglers inward qualities.	59
Dyeting of Greyhounds for the course.	39	Anglers apparell.	ibid.
Of what diet consisteth.	ibid.	Anglers vertues.	ibid.
Of Food.	ibid.	Certain Cautions.	60
Of general Food.	40.	Best and worst seasons to angle in.	63
Of particular Food.	ibid.	The Anglers manner of standing.	ibid.
Food for a match.	ibid.	Of fishes haunts.	65
Houres of feeding.	ibid.	Objection and answers.	67
Of exercise by coursing.	41.	Of baits in generall.	66
Ordering dogges after coursing.	ibid.	Seasons for bayts.	ibid.
		Of Flyes.	68
Of ayring.	ibid.	Preservation of baits.	69
Kennelling the Greyhound.	43	Of Pastes.	90
The lames of coursing.	ibid.	The angling for several fish.	71
Of divers other particular recreations	45	Of the Goodgin	ibid.
Shooting in the long bow.	ibid.	The Carp.	72
		The	

The Table.

The Chub, Chenny, &c.	ibid.	Breeding of Cocks.	83
The Eele, Flounder, &c.	73	Dicting of Cocks.	86
The Grayling, Breame and Tench.	ibid.	Taking up of Cocks.	ibid.
The Pike, Bleak, &c.	74	The Cock-pen.	ibid.
Of Smekling the Pike.	75	Of Sparring.	87
Of the Salmon.	ibid.	Of Diet-bread.	87
The taking of fish without Angle.	76	The first fortnight-keeping.	ib.
Preserving of fish from devourers.	77	The second fortnights keeping.	89
Ordering of fish ponds.	78	The third Fortnights keeping.	ibid.
The best water-lime.	80	The matching of a cock.	96
Of the fighting Cock.	8	Preparing cocks to fight.	ibid.
The choice of Cocks.	ibid.	Ordering of Cocks after battel.	97

FINIS.

